

LEGION

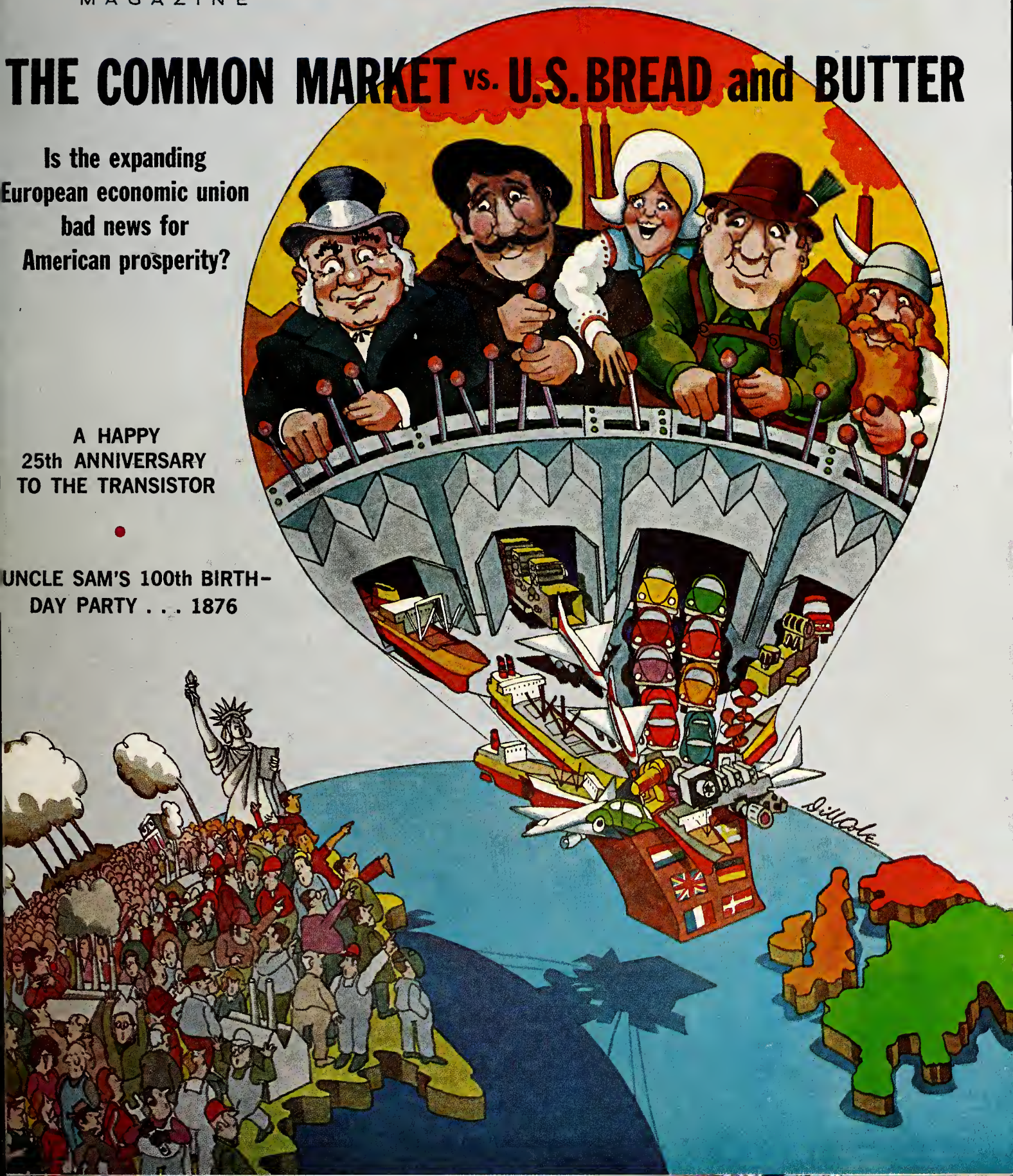
MAGAZINE

THE COMMON MARKET vs. U.S. BREAD and BUTTER

Is the expanding
European economic union
bad news for
American prosperity?

A HAPPY
25th ANNIVERSARY
TO THE TRANSISTOR

UNCLE SAM'S 100th BIRTH-
DAY PARTY . . . 1876





HABAND'S 100% POLYESTER TWO-WAY KNIT NOT \$29 SLACKS

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**YOU CAN LOOK
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ALL THE TIME!**

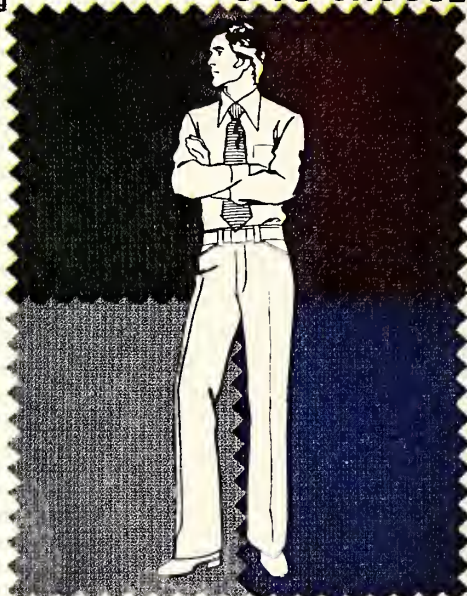
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47-48-49-50-51-52.

Inseams: 26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34

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slacks when I see them, I may return them
for full refund of every penny I paid you.

702-05

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Apt.

Street

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City

State

ZIP
CODE

COLOR	How Many	Waist	Inseam
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BLUE			
BROWN			
GREY			
OLIVE			

3 pair 29.70 4 pair 39.20
All 5 pairs for 48.75

LEGION

Magazine

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FEBRUARY 1973
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National Commander
Joe L. Matthews

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A HERO'S MEDALS

SIR: It is not my intent to criticize Harvey Ardman's article, "The Flying Fortress of WW2" (Nov.), which I read with interest. However, he mentions that Capt. Colin P. Kelly was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. This seems to be a commonly accepted fact. However, it is not true. Captain Kelly was posthumously awarded the nation's second highest award, the Distinguished Service Cross, for action on Dec. 9, 1941. He also was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for an earlier mission, and, of course, the Purple Heart.

D.E. "TEX" POWELL
State Director, California
Medal of Honor History Roundtable
Fullerton, Calif.
True. Kelly did not get the Medal of Honor.

WW2's FLYING FORTRESS

SIR: Thank you for the fond journey down memory lane. Those were exciting and dedicated years for us who were privileged to fly in the Flying Forts.

FLOYD L. DOMINICK
Jamestown, N.D.

OUR BRAILLE EDITION

SIR: Here is my check for this year to help toward producing the Braille edition of The American Legion Magazine, which I still read from cover to cover—perhaps your only sighted subscriber.

My deep appreciation goes to the Legion for making this available to me after the death in 1969 of my blind Legionnaire husband. As an Army Reconstruction Aide I taught Braille to blinded veterans at U.S. Hospital #7 in Baltimore (Evergreen) under Army, Red Cross and Veterans Administration, Jan. 1919-June 1924.

EDITH BURRELL HARRISON
Harrisburg, Pa.

ON THE MATTER OF HAIR—AND AGE

SIR: The article, "Hair Style: A Homely Example of Freedom" (Nov.), by National Commander Joe L. Matthews, is a good and true one, and I cannot help

thinking that in the future when these older-looking young men add 10 to 20 years to their ages and then get a shave and a haircut, they then will be younger-looking older men.

MRS. MORRIS M. ZUVER
Jackson, Mich.

MORE ON THE HOLIDAY SHIFT

SIR: You are to be commended for your hard-hitting, straight-from-the-shoulder feature, "What's the Matter with November 11?" (Nov.). It lays bare the questionable logic behind the shifting of the 1918 Armistice (Veterans) Day to October and the 104 years of observance of May 30 as Memorial Day to any last Monday in that month.

RONALD BOUQUIN
Fredonia, N.Y.

SIR: A sincere "Thank you" for your article on the change in the holiday dates. As an old combat veteran, the significance of that day will live long in my memory, as it will with all of those who were there. As we lose reverence for the dead, small wonder there is less respect for the living.

WILLIAM A. MOATES
Somerville, N.J.

SIR: Hurrah for your editorial. I have always felt that it is completely unfair to commemorate something as important as the end of the First World War on a
(Continued on page 4)

CAN YOU HANDLE THE KIND OF FREEDOM THIS JOB GIVES YOU?

Top income, *plus* benefits so big they add up to 50% to the value of your paycheck!

This job. It's amazing.

You stop by the office once a week. Pick up the work and take off. In a new company car, with air and power. With company credit cards in your pocket to pay the way.

From then on you never see the boss. You're on your own. Sure, you have places to go. People to see. Work to do. But you decide the going.

You decide when and where to break for lunch—and how long. You decide when to start or when to knock off for the day. A long weekend? It happens.

And you are not selling. Instead of trying to get money away from people you're actually handing it out. Part of your job is to write checks for people who need and deserve the money. People who have had losses.

You're an Insurance Investigator and Claims Adjuster. Your job comes as close to personal freedom as you can get and still draw a regular paycheck.

And it's a good paycheck. Even better than it looks because of all the benefits you get. Like big, spe-

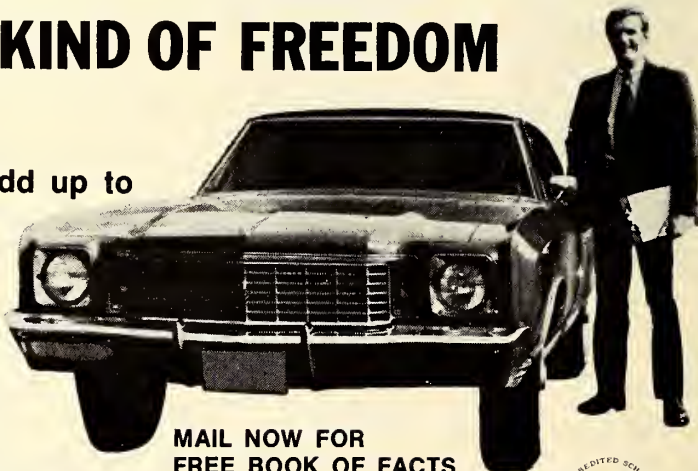
cial insurance plans for you and the family. Profit sharing and retirement. Personal use of the company car (a very big item).

It's a lifestyle you can't find anywhere else. A fine, free life. Full of movement, variety and change of scene.

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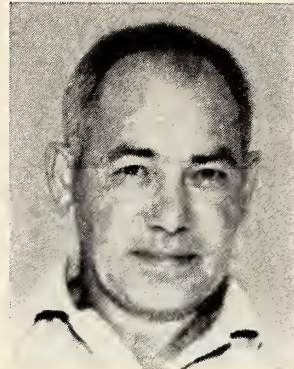
C-202

when I planned to retire before fifty

this is the business that made it possible

a true story by John B. Haikey

Starting with borrowed money, in just eight years I gained financial security, sold out at a profit and retired.



"Not until I was forty did I make up my mind that I was going to retire before ten years had passed. I knew I couldn't do it on a salary, no matter how good. I knew I couldn't do it working for others. It was perfectly obvious to me that I had to start a business of my own. But that posed a problem. What kind of business? Most of my money was tied up. Temporarily I was broke. But, when I found the business I wanted I was able to start it on a little over a thousand dollars of borrowed money.

"To pyramid this investment into retirement in less than ten years seems like magic, but in my opinion any man in good health who has the same ambition and drive that motivated me, could achieve such a goal. Let me give you a little history.

"I finished high school at the age of 18 and got a job as a shipping clerk. My next job was butchering at a plant that processed boneless beef. Couldn't see much future there. Next, I got a job as a Greyhound Bus Driver. The money was good. The work was pleasant, but I couldn't see it as leading to retirement. Finally I took the plunge and went into business for myself.

"I managed to raise enough money with my savings to invest in a combination motel, restaurant, grocery, and service station. It didn't take long to get my eyes opened. In order to keep that business going my wife and I worked from dawn to dusk, 20 hours a day, seven days a week. Putting in all those hours didn't match my idea of independence and it gave me no time for my favorite sport—golf! Finally we both agreed that I should look for something else.

"I found it. Not right away. I investigated a lot of businesses offered as franchises. I felt that I wanted the guidance of an experienced company—wanted to have the benefit of the plans that had brought success to others, plus the benefit of running my own business under an established name that had national recognition.

"Most of the franchises offered were too costly for me. Temporarily all my capital was frozen in the motel. But I found that the Duraclean franchise

offered me exactly what I had been looking for.

"I could start for a small amount—a little over a thousand dollars—and that amount I could borrow. I could work it as a one-man business while getting a start. No salaries to pay. I could operate from my home. No office or shop rent or other overhead. For transportation I could use the trunk of my family car. (I bought the truck later, out of profits.) But, best of all, there was no ceiling on my earnings. I could build a business as big as my ambition and energy dictated. I could put on as many men as I needed to cover any volume. I could make a profit on every man working for me. And, I could build this little by little, or as fast as I wished.

"So, I started. I took the wonderful training furnished by the company. When I was ready I followed the simple plan outlined in the training. During the first period I did all the service work myself. By doing it myself, I could make much more per hour than I had ever made on a salary. Later, I would hire men, train them, pay them well, and still make an hourly profit on their time that made my idea of retirement possible—I had joined the country club and now I could play golf whenever I wished.

"What is this wonderful business? It's Duraclean. And, what is Duraclean? It's an improved, space-age process for cleaning upholstered furniture, rugs, and tacked down carpets. It not only cleans but it enlivens and sparkles up the colors. It does not wear down the fiber or drive part of the dirt into the base of the rug as machine scrubbing of carpeting does. Instead it *lifts out* the dirt by means of an absorbent dry foam.

"Furniture dealers and department stores refer their customers to the Duraclean Specialist. Insurance men say Duraclean can save them money on fire claims. Hotels, motels, specialty shops and big stores make annual contracts for keeping their carpets and furniture

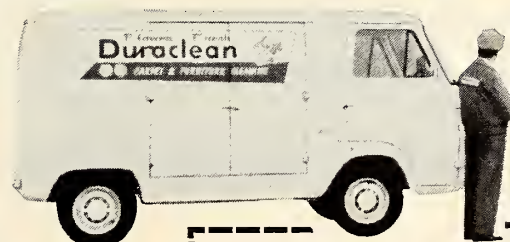
fresh and clean. One Duraclean Specialist recently signed a contract for over \$40,000 a year for just one hotel.

"Well, that's the business I was able to start for a little over a thousand dollars. That's the business I built up over a period of eight years. And, that's the business I sold out at a substantial profit before I was fifty."

Would you like to taste the freedom and independence enjoyed by Mr. Haikey? You can. Let us send you the facts. Mail the coupon, and you'll receive all the details, absolutely without obligation. No salesman will ever call on you. When you receive our illustrated booklet, you'll learn how we show you STEP BY STEP how to get customers; and how to have your customers get you more customers from their recommendations.

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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

day that is "convenient" for a few businessmen.

NANCY RADLE
Elmwood, Wis.

SIR: Your article was read and discussed at the Literary Group meeting of "The Woman's Club of Jamaica Estates." We absolutely agree with it and commend you for publishing it. We hope "Veterans Day" will once more be officially on November 11.

HELEN A. GATTERDAM
Flushing, N.Y.

COMMENT

SIR: I have been intending for some time to commend you on the excellence of the Legion Magazine. It is unquestionably one of the best national magazines in the choice of subject matter and in the writing of the articles. Articles of such broad scope are seldom found in a publication designed for a particular audience. Of course, Legionnaires are representative of the whole population, and you recognize their variety of interests. In a time when American magazines in general have devolved into shoddy sensationalism, it is heartening to have one which continues to improve.

ADOLPH O. GOLDSMITH, Director
School of Journalism
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, La.

SIR: I would like to commend you on the very interesting articles you run on our American history and heritage. Articles on W.C. Handy, the Natchez Trace, the Message to Garcia and others have made the spirit of America live for me. They are written with a folk emphasis and humor that can't be had in academic textbooks.

JOHN BRIDGMAN
Edina, Minn.

ATTN: 106th STATION HOSPITAL PERSONNEL

SIR: For a paper on the 106th Station Hospital in WW2, I would like to hear from any of the doctors, nurses, technicians, chaplains or anyone else connected with this unit.

The 106th moved out of training at Camp Forrest, Tenn., for overseas, arriving in North Africa, then to the Salerno invasion and on to Naples where the hospital remained in operation until V-E Day. The unit embarked from there for the South Pacific and was caring for battle casualties, both American and Japanese, on Okinawa at the conclusion of the conflict there.

Any information or pictures will be greatly appreciated.

CORNELIA KESSEL SMITH
Mount Alto, W.Va. 25264

PERSONAL

MUSCLE FOR CONSUMER BEEFS. A FEDERAL "NO-FAULT" LAW? NATURAL GAS SHORTAGE ENDLESS.

The government is going to keep a much sharper eye on the safety of most of the things you buy. Congress has approved a **Consumer Product Safety Act**, designed to make sure that toys, fabrics, appliances, clothing and hundreds of other consumer goods meet federal safety standards. If they don't, the new law allows the Product Safety Commission—a bureau being set up to run the program—to yank unsafe products off store shelves.

The most sensational aspect of the new law involves rights of the consumer himself. Consumers are encouraged to tell the commission when they think a product is unsafe and should be banned from stores. The Commission is obligated to check out all consumer complaints. To submit a complaint you must first file a petition stating why you think a product is unsafe and describing what you feel should be done to make it safe. **The Commission must agree or disagree with your complaint within four months.**

It'll be a while before complaint procedures are worked out. The Commission doesn't even have an address yet. But consumers have never before had the chance to go directly to the government with a beef about a dangerously wired appliance, etc. What's more, if the Commission turns you down and you still think you're right, you can go to court.

Note, however, that the new Commission does NOT have jurisdiction over food and drugs, automobiles, tobacco, cosmetics, boats, aircraft, aircraft engines and propellers.

There'll be more of this type of legislation rolling out of the congressional mill this session. The most likely candidate is a bill to create a Consumer Protection Agency to act as the consumer's advocate before government agencies and the courts.

* * *

A new push for a federal no-fault auto insurance law is coming in Congress. Lawmakers who have been back home between the election in November and the opening of the new session in January report growing voter sentiment for quick federal action if the states don't get a move on. Betting now is that the Magnuson-Hart bill, which would establish a national no-fault standard, will become law by the end of 1974.

The states have acted so slowly and unevenly on no-fault that even the big insurance companies who sat on the fence or came out in opposition to it are having second thoughts now. They're scared of facing a hodgepodge of 50 different laws—an administrative nightmare for the some 900 companies that write auto insurance.

Most of them now favor a uniform state model law drafted by the non-partisan National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The law would ban general damage suits or suits for pain and suffering caused by auto accidents except when major injury is involved. Proponents contend it would eliminate 200,000 suits a year now clogging the courts as a result of contested accidents.

Impetus is coming from two states with "real" no-fault laws—Massachusetts and Florida. In both states premiums have been declining. Massachusetts estimates a drop in premium payments of \$15 million this year—only the third year the no-fault law has been in operation there. New Jersey is just getting under way with a complicated no-fault law.

* * *

The price of natural gas is going to climb steeply for the next 15 years and more. The use of gas may be restricted to homes only, and limited even then. The shortage has been growing for a long time, and the end is not in sight. **In many areas gas contractors are already refusing to install new units.** Domestic producers have been holding back in tapping new gas wells, hoping for higher prices. They'll get them by mid-decade. But even then domestic production isn't likely to cover demands fully. It's estimated that by 1985 almost 30% of U.S. gas needs will have to be met by imports.

T.H.W



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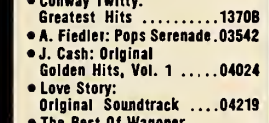


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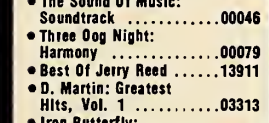
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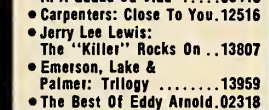
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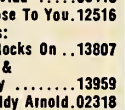
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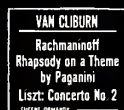
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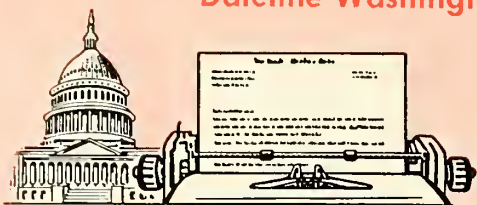
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AMERICAN AFFLUENCE SPREADING. MORE PROTECTION FOR CONSUMER. COURT + CENSUS = CONGRESS.

Facts and figures indicate that affluence is spreading in America, says the Census Bureau. In the 1960-70 decade, U.S. households demonstrated steady, and at times substantial, improvement in their living standards, as measured in terms of income, housing, cars and TV sets.

Per capita dollar income after taxes rose 89%, and even after allowing for inflation, real income rose 42%, with median family income at \$10,300. Home ownership gained, from 62.2% to 64.2%. There was a 5% increase in homes having at least one car, to 80%; but a 16% hike of homes having two or more cars, to 30%. More than 95% of all households have a TV set; 43% in color.

Of all appliances in homes, refrigerators lead, just over 99% of U.S. households have one. Some 45% of homes have air conditioning, and 13%, central air conditioning.

Some 33 states and the District of Columbia, together with a number of cities, have adopted legislation which provides the bedazzled consumer with an escape clause from contracts signed under the persuasive influence of fast-talking door-to-door salesmen.

Under the terms of the model legislation proposed by the Federal Trade Commission and the laws enacted by the participating states, the consumer has three to five business days in which to revoke his contract on purchases totaling \$25 or more; and on installment sales involving four or more payments. States with such legislation report a drastic drop in consumer complaints.

The U.S. Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" decision of 1964 and the U.S. Census of 1970 have resulted in achieving near absolute proportional representation in the current 93rd Congress, according to the Department of Commerce.

The ideal district, based on the average population for the constituencies in this Congress, embraces 465,000. On the average, the deviation from the ideal district in this current Congress will be less than one-half of 1%. The largest congressional district is the First of Utah, with 530,000 people; the smallest, the First of South Dakota, with 333,000.

In conformance with the requirements of the Court and Census, 40 states were compelled to redraw their congressional district boundaries before last November's elections.

The 1970 census also gave additional seats to California (5), Florida (3) and Arizona, Colorado, Texas (1 each); fewer seats to New York and Pennsylvania (2 each) and Alabama, Iowa, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin (1 each).

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

RESEARCH A MUST

"Research is not an option; it is one of the wheels, and we had better not delude ourselves into thinking we can do without it." Earle B. Barnes, president, Dow Chemical.

ENERGY VACUUM

"... the era of low-cost energy is almost dead. Popeye is running out of cheap spinach." Peter G. Peterson, ex-Sec'y of Commerce.

THE DYNAMIC FACTOR

"Reorganization is the permanent condition of a vigorous organization." Roy L. Ash, director, Office of Management and Budget.

FRANCO SPEAKS

"I will continue as long as God grants me life and health." Generalissimo Franco, Spain.

DIPLOMACY OUTLOOK

"... we in the U.S. must not harbor the delusion that the recent summit diplomacy with China and the Soviet Union suddenly relegates the balance of power concept to the dim, dark past..." Sen. Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)

IN TENURE'S WAKE?

"Tenure protects mediocrity on campus, cripples many departments, stultifies students and fails to contribute to academic freedom." Maurice B. Mitchell, chancellor, Univ. of Denver.

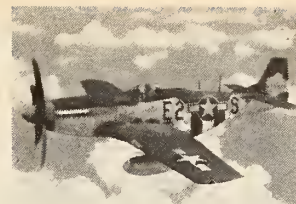
PRO TENURE

"Boldness would suffer if the research and scholarship of a mature faculty were to be subject to periodic scorekeeping, on pain of dismissal if they did not score well..." Kingman Brewster, Jr., president, Yale Univ.

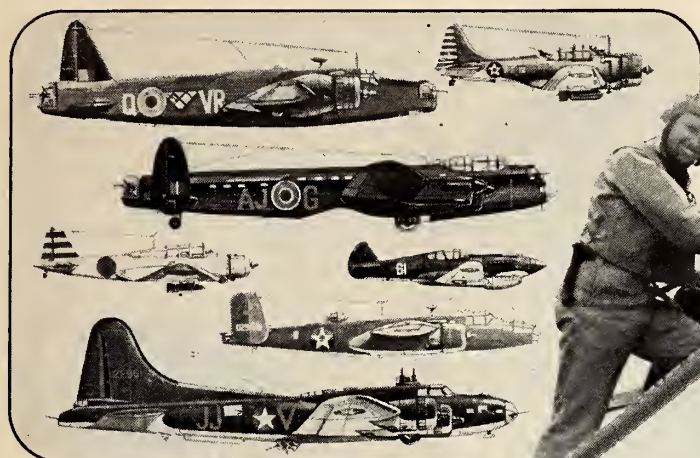
HIGH-JACKER PERIL

"If we applaud one high-jacker today, he or his counterpart will haunt us tomorrow." Secor D. Brown, Jr., chairman, CAB.

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out an engine fire . . . and lived to tell about it
• How a British trick made it possible for the
Japs to use torpedoes in the shallow waters of
Pearl Harbor • How the allies used weird barrel-
shaped bombs that "skipped" along water's
surface—*burst* against Ruhr Valley dams—and
flooded German war plants for miles around
• How Pacific ace Richard Bong passed the
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Rickenbacker and received a special
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Some Interesting Valentines of Yore

(A FEBRUARY 14th SPECIAL)

In days of yore, there was the comic Valentine, which expressed a sort of love undetectable to the recipient (or anyone else). It was usually insulting, and the chief satisfaction a recipient got was that

he'd probably sent his own to others. Comic Valentines of old seem to have been, above all, an exercise in what we would call corn, today. Here are some examples of these ever-loving messages.

SY. SEIDMAN COLLECTION



OLD ROOSTER

You make pretense of being young,
Though your muscle's weak and nerves unstrung,
Your actions go from bad to worse
So you really ought to have a nurse.



PHONOGRAPH FIEND

That phonograph of yours, gee whiz,
It makes the neighbors sour;
We'd like to hear it now and then,
But not most every hour.



THE NAGGING VIXEN

To those around her, she makes life a hell,
With her vicious temper. Nothing can quell
Her evil disposition. In the ducking-stool
She should be placed, her temper to cool.



THE TALKER

That jaw of yours works overtime;
Why can't you keep it still?
You talk from early morn till night;
Go take a sleeping pill.



THE FOOT BALL PLAYER

Because you let your hair grow tall
You think that you can play foot ball,
But it takes more than hair and a foot ball suit
To make you a player or substitute.



THE ACTOR

You'll never learn to act,
My word, it is a fact,
Go carry a spear,
Way back to the rear;
That head of yours is cracked.

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Nature's Art

NATURE is a great artist. To a saltwater angler there's the surf pounding on a white sand beach, to a hunter the stately forest and its wildlife, to a trout fisherman the clear water of a mountain stream. A camper enjoys just living among the wonders of nature. But while appreciating the overall beauty of the outdoors, most sportsmen overlook many less obvious creations of nature which they can take home with them as decorative mementoes of their adventures.

Driftwood on a beach is one of these, and has become so popular as objects of art that it has become big business in many tourist areas. It is weathered, bleached by the sun, and needs no special treatment which might mar its natural beauty except, perhaps, slight trimming with a saw. It has been sculptured by nature, sometimes in the form of some familiar object, such as a fish, or perhaps a surrealist portrait, and can be hung on the wall or mounted on a base for a table decoration. Even with no recognizable form, it still may be artistically interesting. As a table piece it can be draped with short pieces of dried seaweed, or small carved birds mounted on its projections.

Flat pieces can be used as wall plaques upon which other artistic subjects can be painted or mounted. Or as house signs with simple lettering that won't detract from the wood's beauty. Large, twisted pieces, found on the shores of lakes and streams, can be used as lamp stands, or as legs for cocktail or end tables. Frequently, also, a dead tree on the shore of a lake may show a large root which can be used for the same purpose, Cypress roots, called "knees," are common as attractive lamp and table legs. Even a weathered stump can serve as an interesting table stand. Incidentally, freshwater driftwood is called "dryki."

Seashells also are collector's items. They can be displayed in a shallow coffee table, held in place by drops of glue and covered with a sheet of glass. Colored seashore glass is beautiful when it has become frosted by the grinding sand. It can be used, as can seashells, to decorate driftwood. Large pieces, with their sharp edges removed, make unusual ashtrays. Colored and veined stones, polished smooth by nature in mountain streams, are attractive when added to an aquarium, or simply used to fill an apothecary jar. Large ones make handsome paperweights.

There are others—a deer's discarded antlers, a turtle shell, a rusted spike found on a beach, unusually shaped hardware. You don't have to be an artist to recognize nature's treasures when you find them. All you need is a little imagination and the desire to search for them.

A SAFE way to carry eggs on a camping trip is to break two of them and put them in a clean baby-food jar, which means that a dozen jars will take care of two dozen eggs, writes Mrs. Marie Mankowski whose

husband is a member of Munro Post 944, Kings Park, N.Y. No worry about spills. You can even pack them with your clothes. In an ice bucket is better.

TO KEEP hands warm while ice fishing, wear a pair of cotton oven mittens, writes Pennsylvania Waterways Patrolman Don Parrish. When handling a fish you can take them off quickly so they won't get wet, then slip them on again afterward. Attach them to your coat sleeves with string so they won't fall.

CONTAINING 56 pages in full color, the new Shakespeare tackle catalog is free. It completely describes Shakespeare reels, rods, line, hooks, electric fishing motors, depth/fish finder and accessories. Write: Advertising Dept., Shakespeare Sporting Goods Division, 241 E. Kalamazoo Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001.

SHARPENING kit for hunting and pocket knives, axes, etc. contains a 4-inch Washita/Soft bench stone, aluminum stand for it, honing oil, a Washita/Soft pocket stone and a hard black Arkansas finishing stone, also

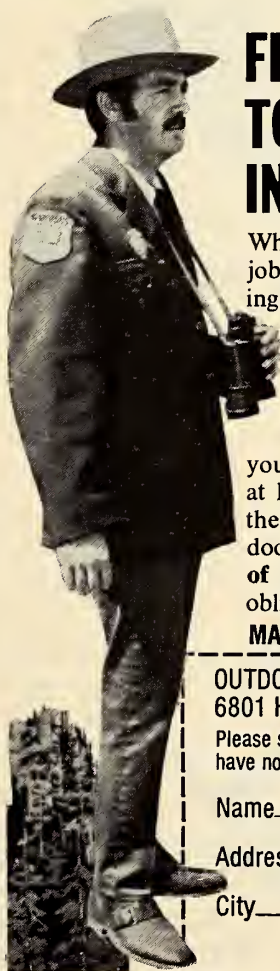
instructions for obtaining a razor edge. Price: \$12.50. For literature, write: Russell's, Box 474, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701.

TIP for trappers from Bob Haglock of Dover, Ohio: use peanut butter for bait. He says animals love it almost as much as kids do. One farmer in Ohio, using it to trap animals attacking his sweet corn, caught over 100 skunk, possum, ground hog and raccoon.

A CLAY flower pot will serve as a quick heater for your tent, camper or trailer, advises D. E. Bearsley of McDade, Texas. Just invert it over one of the burners of your cook stove; it will radiate heat perfectly. For safety, provide some ventilation to guard against gases.

IF PORCUPINES insist upon chewing up your camp stores, heed the advice of P. A. Koennicke of Perham, Minn. They're after salt principally, so dump some on a log a safe distance from your campsite and they'll spend all their time happily chomping on it instead of your equipment.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



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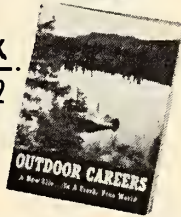
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The Common Market

VS.

U.S. Bread and Butter

By THOMAS WEYR

FOR THE LAST couple of years it has been hard for any of us to escape rumblings that the European Common Market has been doing so well in the world competition for trade that it has become a serious threat to the bread and butter of American business and American working people.

Has it? The facts and figures aren't easy to read or put together with assurance. Using the same information, Europeans say competition from the Common Market is no serious threat to us—and we say it is a threat now and will be a worse one.

The United States, for instance, still has the largest foreign trade of any nation (a comforting fact for American business and workingmen). But this compares us individually with Italy, Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, etc.—one at a time. However, it has been some time since our foreign trade matched that of the six nations which first formed the European Common Market in 1957. Now three more, including Britain, have joined the Common Market. A comparison of our foreign trade (as a bloc of 50 American states) with the Common Market (as a bloc of European states of comparable population and area) shows us running second and slipping behind. The same figures that show us the leader *as a nation* show us behind and falling back *as an economic unit*.

Thanks to the Common Market, the western world is now led by three strong economic blocs. Two are nations—Japan and the United States. The third is the Common Market, now comprised of nine nations in Europe acting as one in competition with us and Japan. These nine are also playing ball with six other

Has the Market become a threat to our economy? Europe says no; we disagree.

European nations and trying to line up others around the world in a web of preferential agreements and tariff barriers that would strengthen them as a worldwide bloc of nations in competition with us and Japan.

In the economists' and bankers' language the details of all this tend to come out in unintelligible jargon and a mass of indigestible statistics. But the basic questions are bread and butter questions for everyone.

Shall none of the western nations prosper?

Shall we all prosper together?

Shall some of us prosper at the expense of others?

Over the years since the world dug out from the wreckage of WW2, we started with the first question (should none of us prosper?). We solved it.

Then we moved to the second (shall we all prosper together?). We thought we were solving it.

Now we are coming to grips with the third (shall some of us prosper at the expense of others?).

You may recall that when President Nixon first announced his price and wage controls here, he also slapped a temporary 10% surcharge on foreign imports, took steps to devalue our overseas dollar and said that it was time to reevaluate our post-WW2 role as the protector of the economic health of our friends (including two WW2 enemies) overseas. We had put them on their feet so well that we were now hurting. His remarks were undoubtedly aimed more at Europe than at Japan, though both, under our wing, had risen from the rubble of WW2 to become healthy competitors.

A decade earlier, President Kennedy had seen the same thing. Kennedy's approach had been to say, in effect, that the time had come for us all to prosper together, by each friendly nation of the industrial west doing what it can do best in a western world of free trade (without artificial tariff barriers). The nations got together in Kennedy's time and agreed on a schedule of tariff reductions which, it was hoped, would one day make a sort of "common market" of every industrial nation from West Germany to Japan.

But by the time President Nixon sounded his alarm it had not worked out that way at all. Especially in Europe. There, a bunch of substitutes for tariffs to keep out our goods had been invented. So had a bunch of special deals to woo other customers away from us and Japan. This has made things very sticky right at the present moment, in attempting to regulate the competition by friendly agreement. We claim that the

European substitutes for tariffs are simply a way around the agreements Kennedy pioneered, that some of them represent bad faith and a desire to prosper at the expense of others outside the frame of friendly competition.

Perhaps that wouldn't bother us if it weren't that the European Common Market is an effective, expanding and ambitious economic bloc. It has even more clout than we told the Europeans it would have when we sold the idea of the Common Market to them in the years between 1948 and 1957.

Back then, we were trying to help them get on their feet after WW2, and we were footing a lot of the bill with our Marshall Plan. We told them it was silly for them to operate as a bunch of little, competing principalities. They'd recover much faster if they all acted together, like we do with a free flow of trade between our states.

It took us nine years to sell the idea to six of them. In the next 16 years, they proved that we were right.

Organized in 1957, the original six nations (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have challenged U.S. trade abroad and at home with growing success since the early 1960's.

This year the challenge has become the most massive ever. The United States faces a series of bare-knuckle negotiations with an expanded Common Market of nine countries (Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined on Jan. 1, 1973). We come to the bargaining table a few months from now in an economically weakened condition. We are running a whopping trade deficit for the second year in a row—something we haven't done since the 1890's. Aggressive European salesmen are outselling us on three continents and European industry is outproducing our own. Their governments are backing them to the hilt.

Of course, we don't claim that they have no right to compete with us or no right to look after their own interests. We do claim that they have erected a string of so-called "non-tariff" barriers against our exports to Europe that are "illegal" under the tariff agreements developed in President Kennedy's time. And we view a series of trade agreements they are making with one another and with other nations as an invitation to an all-out trade war. In our official opinion, this should not be allowed to develop into a slugfest among old friends. If it goes too far it could jeopardize political and defense understandings vital to western security. But it is so serious, we have told them, that if they want to slug we'll have to slug back.

The new Europe is a potent economic rival of 260 million people. It exceeds the U.S. in production of steel, milk products and motor vehicles. It had a 1971 Gross National Product of nearly \$703 billion—within striking distance of our \$1,046 billion and far ahead of Japan's \$226 billion. The Common Market now accounts for a steady quarter of the world's foreign trade (not counting commerce among its nine members), making it the biggest—and toughest—trader on international markets.

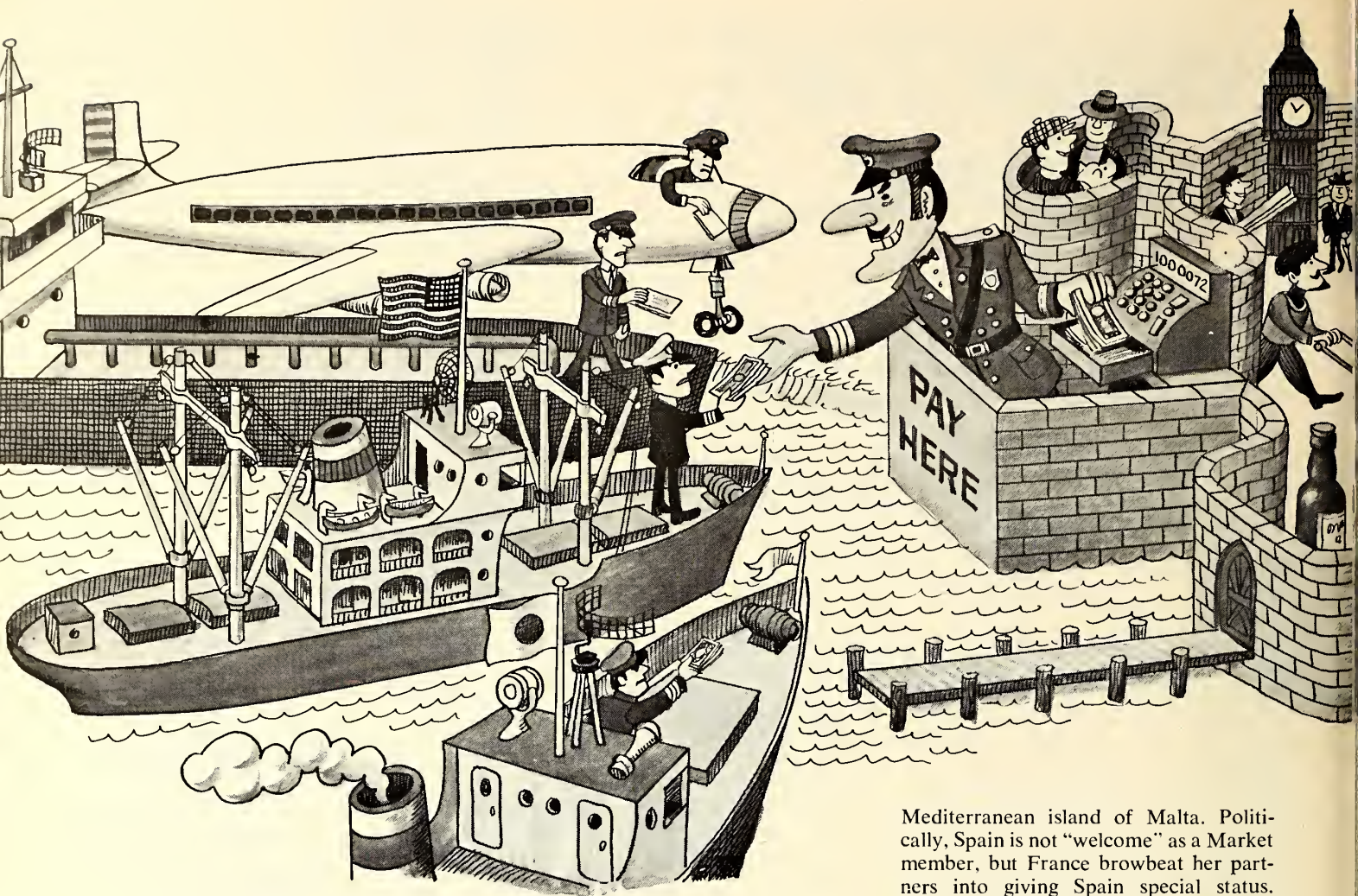
In 1971, the original six Common Market nations did \$49.1 billion worth of commerce among one another. They exported \$50.6 billion worth of goods to other nations. That was more than they imported, leaving them a \$1.5 billion favorable balance of trade.

Our total foreign trade was somewhat less, and we ended up with a \$2 billion trade deficit. More alarming, our trade with the Common Market (which showed a slight surplus in 1971) showed



a deficit for the first time ever in the January-September 1972 period. Last September, the deficit was \$336 million out of a total flow back and forth of about \$13 billion.

The new expansion of the Common Market to nine members threatens to worsen our position. The three new members will now erect the same trade barriers against our goods as the original six nations did. This will come heavily to roost on American growers. Our \$100 million-a-year tobacco business with Britain, for example, is already threatened. Shipment of other farm products



CONTINUED The Common Market vs. U.S. Bread and Butter

is bound to decline as British duties on our food shipments rise to the level of the rest of the Common Market—among whom a special wall has been raised against our farm products.

Meanwhile, the Common Market (whose official initials are E.E.C. for European Economic Community) has not limited its agreements to its official members. It has moved to make a series of special "arrangements" of one kind or another (they all differ in purpose, direction and detail) with non-members in Europe, in the Mediterranean area and in Africa. All these "deals" will make it harder for U.S. goods to compete on these markets on an equal basis.

The arrangements with four European non-members—Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland—illustrate the kind of threat our exports face over and over. Through the years the U.S. had built up a \$500 million annual trade in linerboard with Britain, France and West Germany, despite Finnish and Swedish competition. Linerboard is a wood-pulp stiff cardboard widely used in packing. It is part of the livelihood of Washington, Oregon

and a belt of southern states from Texas to Virginia. In 1973, linerboard from the two Scandinavian countries will enter Common Market countries without vaulting over tariff barriers, while the U.S. product faces a 12% duty.

Norway, which voted against Common Market membership in a referendum last September, is already having second thoughts. It may soon change its mind and join. But even if that doesn't happen, Norway too will seek a special arrangement to assure more favorable access of its exports to European markets. Naturally, such agreements work both ways, and would allow Market goods easier entry to Norway than our goods. The U.S. does not yet enjoy any similar advantages.

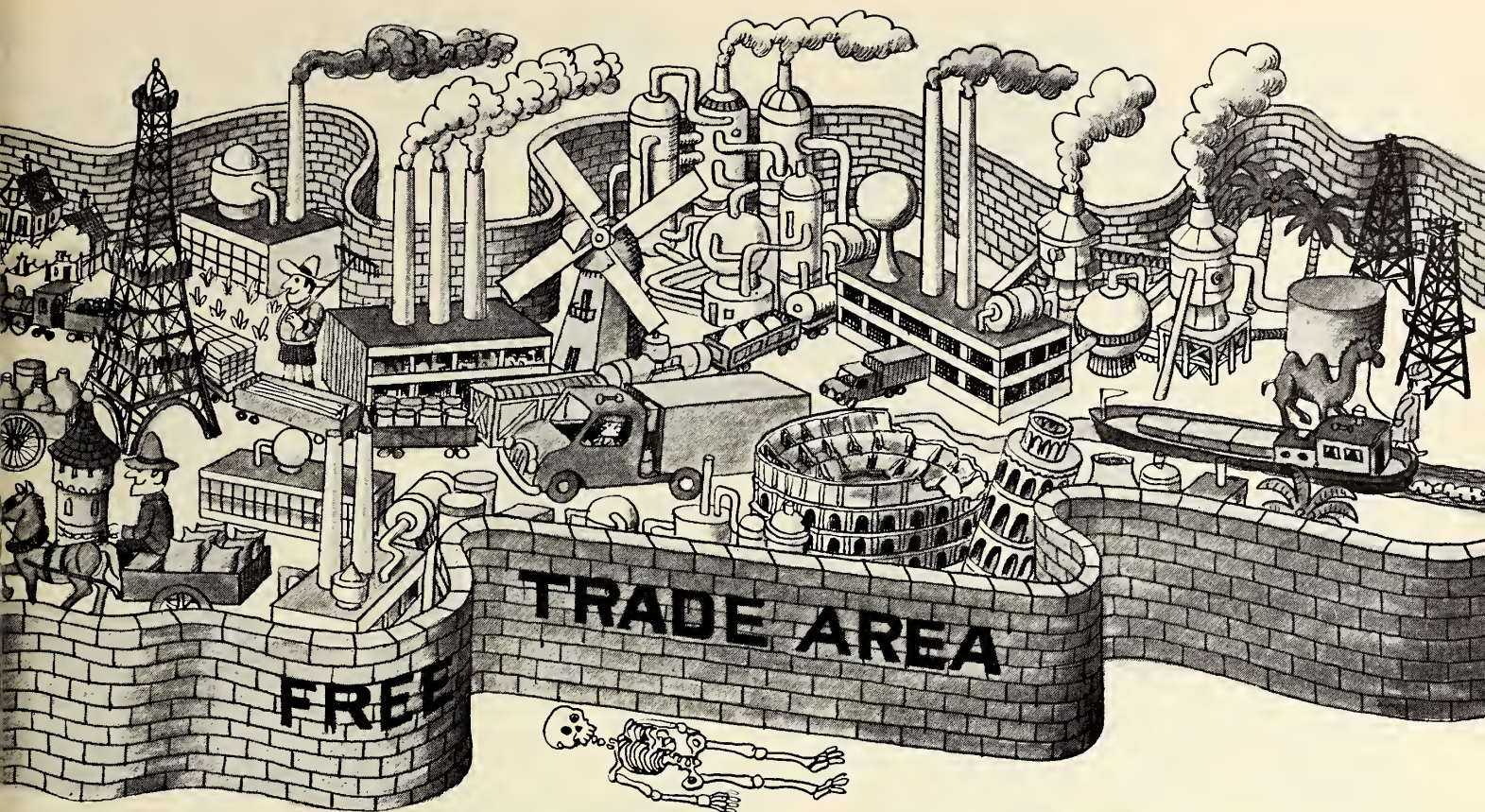
Greece and Turkey are tentative candidates for Market membership. Whenever their largely agricultural economies add enough industrial muscle they will be eligible for full Common Market membership. A similar, if less definite, agreement was reached with Portugal some years ago. A customs union is about to be concluded with the

Mediterranean island of Malta. Politically, Spain is not "welcome" as a Market member, but France browbeat her partners into giving Spain special status. Even communist Yugoslavia has made its peace with the new Europe.

The men who manage the Common Market in Brussels have not stopped cementing their bloc at the edge of the continent. They dream of reconstituting the Roman Empire as an economic unit—and it looks as if they have won backing for the idea from the governments of their member nations.

Their plan is to unify into one whole all the special arrangements the Market has already made around the Mediterranean, and to treat the whole Mediterranean world in Europe and Africa as a single business partner. Fact is, a thicket of association treaties, trade agreements and special arrangements have been reached (or are in the talking stage) with Israel, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Libya and the Sudan. Meanwhile, 18 African countries, mostly former French and Belgian colonies, have been associate Market members for some years, largely at the insistence of their old mother countries.

Now, with Britain in the Market, similar arrangements will soon be concluded with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as with other British Commonwealth nations—including those



While we encouraged Europe to unite economically, we resent an artificial wall the Market has raised against our European trade.

in the Caribbean. Nor are the Marketcers stopping there. Preliminary contacts have been made with Brazil and across the Pacific with Malaysia and Thailand. Clearly, the "Eurocrats" are aiming for a free trade area encompassing 50 to 80 countries all the way to East Asia. It could harden into a huge trade silo, built to keep out the other major trading nations, principally the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Many leading U.S. trade officials frankly fear that this is just what will happen.

So far, U.S. experience has been ominous, perhaps not so much for what has actually happened (though that is bad enough), as for what is likely to happen in the years ahead unless the current trend is reversed.

Take trade with the Mediterranean basin first. According to the Brussels planners, tariffs for industrial products exported from Mediterranean countries into the Market are to be reduced by 40% early in 1974 and by 20% in each of the following two years. By 1977, those tariff barriers should be completely dismantled. Admittedly, the Market does not import vast quantities of machinery from these nations. With the exception of Israel, none have industries worth discussing. Their problem is agricultural. But despite French and Italian farmers—who would be hurt by a massive flow of fruit, wines, rice and vegetables—prog-

ress in this area too appears to be rapid and sweeping. Starting in 1974, duties into the Common Market on 80% of the Mediterranean's agricultural exports are to be reduced by between 10% and 15% annually. Major items include canned fruits, peaches, tomatoes and vegetables. After 1977, the Eurocrats plan to take another look to see where they go from there.

The U.S. is frankly appalled at the prospects. We have already been forced to wage a bitter battle over citrus exports to Europe (chiefly from Florida and Texas) which resulted in a standoff. We got them to knock down some of their artificial barriers for four months a year for three years. But U.S. officials feel we could build a \$50 million-a-year citrus business if our growers could compete on an equal footing in Europe with others.

Fifty million isn't much in the flow of world trade, but the citrus thing is typical of the problems of dozens of our other commodities. Taken together, they account for a substantial slice of U.S. foreign trade.

It is an American contention that the Common Market is twisting the arm of many of the underdeveloped countries in arranging preferential trade agreements with them. So much of their trade is already dependent on the six original Common Market nations that it is hard for

them to turn down deals which bind them more closely than they wish to be bound to Europe in all their dealings.

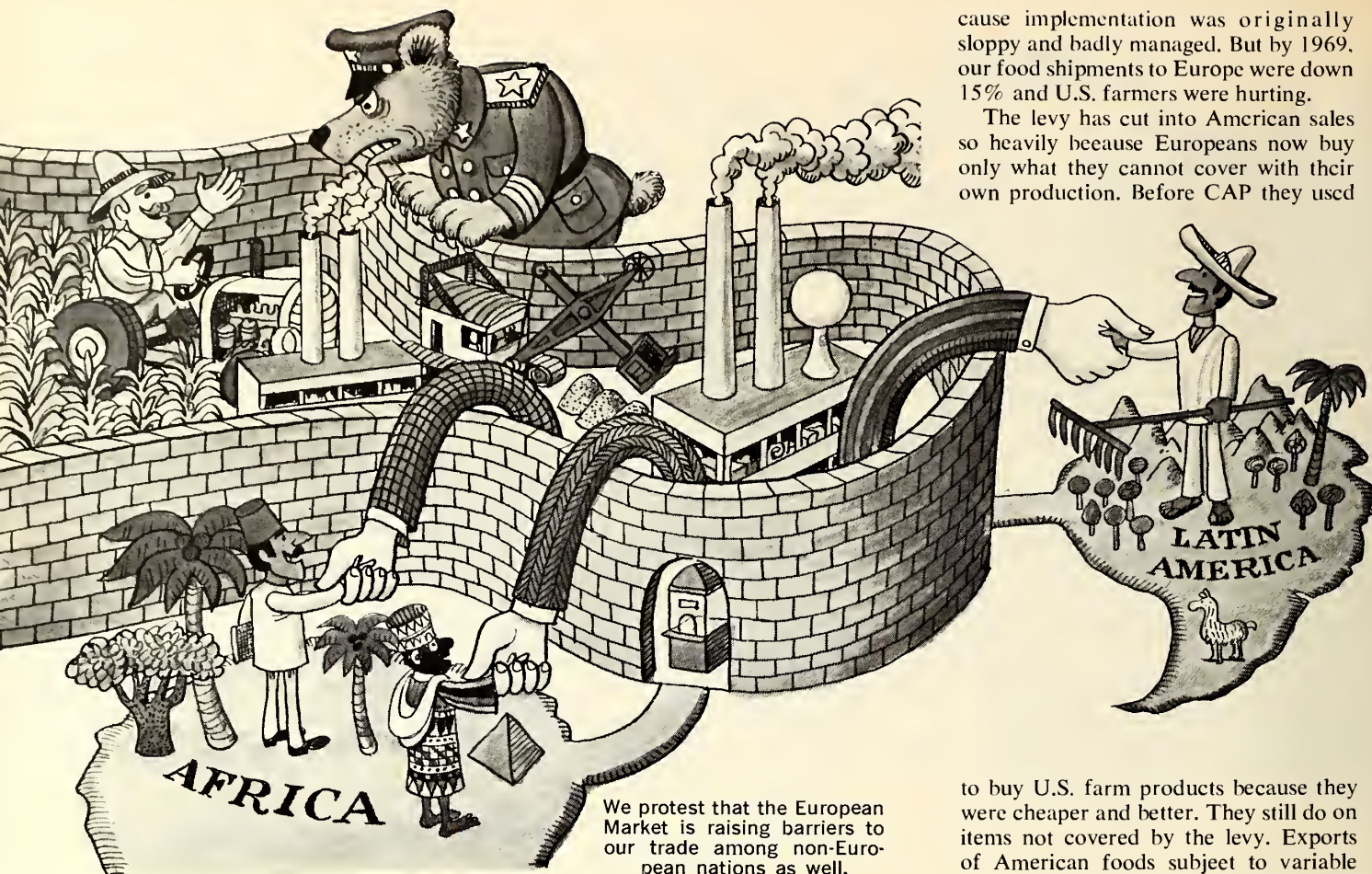
Their total trade today isn't very big. But Ambassador William Eberle, chief U.S. trade negotiator, notes that many of these countries on the Mediterranean rim "are going to be large importers in the future because of their huge oil and gas earnings. Ten years from now they'll have tripled their imports, but we won't be competitive because of preferential agreements with Europe. . . . We'd like an equal opportunity to get a crack at their business rather than have the French and German companies move in unopposed."

To a lesser degree, the same applies to the 18 associated African states.

In Europe, itself, our trade position is much more complex and serious than in Africa and the Mediterranean. There are first of all the obstacles to U.S. food exports, set up by the European Community's "Common Agricultural Policy." All through the early sixties American corn, wheat and other grains, fowl, etc. found growing acceptance on European farms and dinner tables. In fact, our farm exports boomed from \$889 million in 1958 to a peak of \$1.9 billion in 1966. Since then they have been slacking off, though the size of the decline is not yet as alarming as the trend.

What had happened was that the

ILLUSTRATED BY JAMES FLORA



cause implementation was originally sloppy and badly managed. But by 1969, our food shipments to Europe were down 15% and U.S. farmers were hurting.

The levy has cut into American sales so heavily because Europeans now buy only what they cannot cover with their own production. Before CAP they used

to buy U.S. farm products because they were cheaper and better. They still do on items not covered by the levy. Exports of American foods subject to variable levies declined from a \$716 million peak in 1965-66 to \$350 million in 1969-70. Poultry, wheat and feed grains were hit hardest.

Negotiations over farm issues have taken center stage in the increasingly bitter talks between European and American trade negotiators. Most sophisticated "Eurocrats" agree that CAP ought to be changed, principally to make European farmers more efficient and gradually to eliminate farms that can't make a go of it. Europeans are paying more for food than they should, which isn't exactly popular with consumers there. In March 1972, the European Community's Council of Ministers accepted the "Mansholt Plan" aimed at modernizing the continent's agriculture. It calls for spending about \$1 billion over the next five years "to encourage the formation of larger, economically-rationalized farms." Support payments will be made to elderly farmers, 55 years and over, who voluntarily agree to leave the land. The idea is to ease the transition as the farm population shrinks. Experts hope to have it down to 5 million by 1980, compared to 20 million in 1950.

Long-range plans don't solve current problems. The Common Market leaders in Brussels meet our complaints about devious trade barriers by pooh-poohing our gripes. They point out that our farm exports to Europe rose 42% over 1964

(Continued on page 46)

CONTINUED The Common Market vs. U.S. Bread and Butter

European bloc created a device to shield Europe's small and inefficient farmers from the storms of world market agricultural prices. At the same time, a free market in agricultural products was opened up inside the Common Market nations. So far this has profited French farmers the most. If not the most efficient, they do till the richest and most fertile soil in Europe. Originally, the policy had a third goal—to make European farms more efficient. But the continental farm lobby has more political clout than American farmers do. Member governments simply haven't mustered the political guts needed to undertake reforms that can pull European farmers into the 20th century. A recent Common Market publication said quite frankly that the rural vote in Europe is "more immediate and real than farm efficiency and lower food prices."

As a result, European farmers have enjoyed firm price protection on key commodities, rigged to the high cost of their inefficient production. It operates through a mechanism known as the "variable levy." This levy is imposed on food imports that compete head-on with key European farm products.

The variable levy is a discouraging thing to anyone who wants to import

food to Europe. In addition to paying the normal tariff, if any, importers must pay an additional sum "to raise the price of imported products to the market price guaranteed inside the (European) Community." The money raised by the levy goes to a common European farm fund to repay member governments who have intervened in food markets in order to hold prices up, or to subsidize European farming to make it competitive.

The levy is unusual because it changes from day to day and week to week—according to the difference between fixed high food prices inside Europe and lower prices on world markets. That makes it risky to decide in advance to ship any given food commodity to Europe. You learn what the total tariff will be when it arrives. The levy is also unusual because it taxes foreign traders to pay for the subsidization of their competitors inside Europe. It also encourages European farmers to grow unnecessary crops and stick to inefficient farming methods. The protection against competition is so complete that Ambassador Eberle says that if "they could grow rubber trees, they'd do that too."

This "CAP," as it is called (for Common Agricultural Policy), took some time to bite into American exports be-



Harry S. Truman with the Missouri delegation on the floor of the 1962 American Legion National convention.

A Legion Reminiscence of Harry S. Truman

HARRY S. TRUMAN, 33rd President of the United States, who died at age 88 last Dec. 26, was the first Legionnaire President of the United States. (Every

President since Mr. Truman has been a Legionnaire: Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.) Starting shortly after WWI, in which he was an artillery

captain in France, Mr. Truman was an active member of Tirey J. Ford Post 21, Independence, Mo.

Long before he was President he was



At Las Vegas in 1962, Mr. Truman got Legion magazine publisher James F. O'Neil to join him in his 5:45 a.m. walk, with the inevitable security guard.



Speaking at the 1948 Legion convention in Miami. As President, he upset the Secret Service by joining his delegation on the convention floor after his speech.

widely acquainted in the Legion on an elbow-rubbing, fellow-member basis. For some years he was a Missouri delegate to national Legion conventions and he often spoke to them as President and ex-President—then stayed to eat, swap yarns or walk with his Legion friends. In 1948, while President, he addressed the Legion convention in Miami. Then, to the horror of the Secret Service, he took a seat on the floor with his old friends in the Missouri delegation. He departed after half an hour during which the Secret Service would not let any one enter or move from his seat as long as the President was sitting on the floor.

The Missouri American Legion made him an honorary Past Department Commander in 1961. Were it not for his involvement in partisan politics he *might* have been a Department Commander in the 1920's or 1930's. He was that active and well-known in the Legion. But in 1922 he was a judge; in 1934 a U.S. Senator; in 1945 Vice President, then President on the death of Franklin Roosevelt. In 1948 he was elected Presi-

dent in his own right, though considered a sure loser as late as Election Eve. In the larger photo with these words, he is seen up to his old tricks again, sitting with the Missouri delegation on the floor of the 1962 National Convention in Las Vegas. He was then 78 and no longer subject to the slightest suspicion that he was rubbing elbows just to get votes. He felt at home in the Legion, at ease with Legionnaires of all political persuasions, proud of his veteran status and his war service. He devoted five lines in his 21-line biography in *Who's Who* to his military service in WW1 and the reserves, but only two to his Presidency of the United States. Not a word of the momentous decisions of the atom bomb and the defense of South Korea, the Marshall Plan, or the Truman Doctrine that protected the independence of Greece and Turkey from communist takeover. His obituaries as a former President appeared at the time of his death. This is only a brief reminiscence of Harry S. Truman, life member of Post 21, Missouri—soldier, veteran, Legionnaire and friend.



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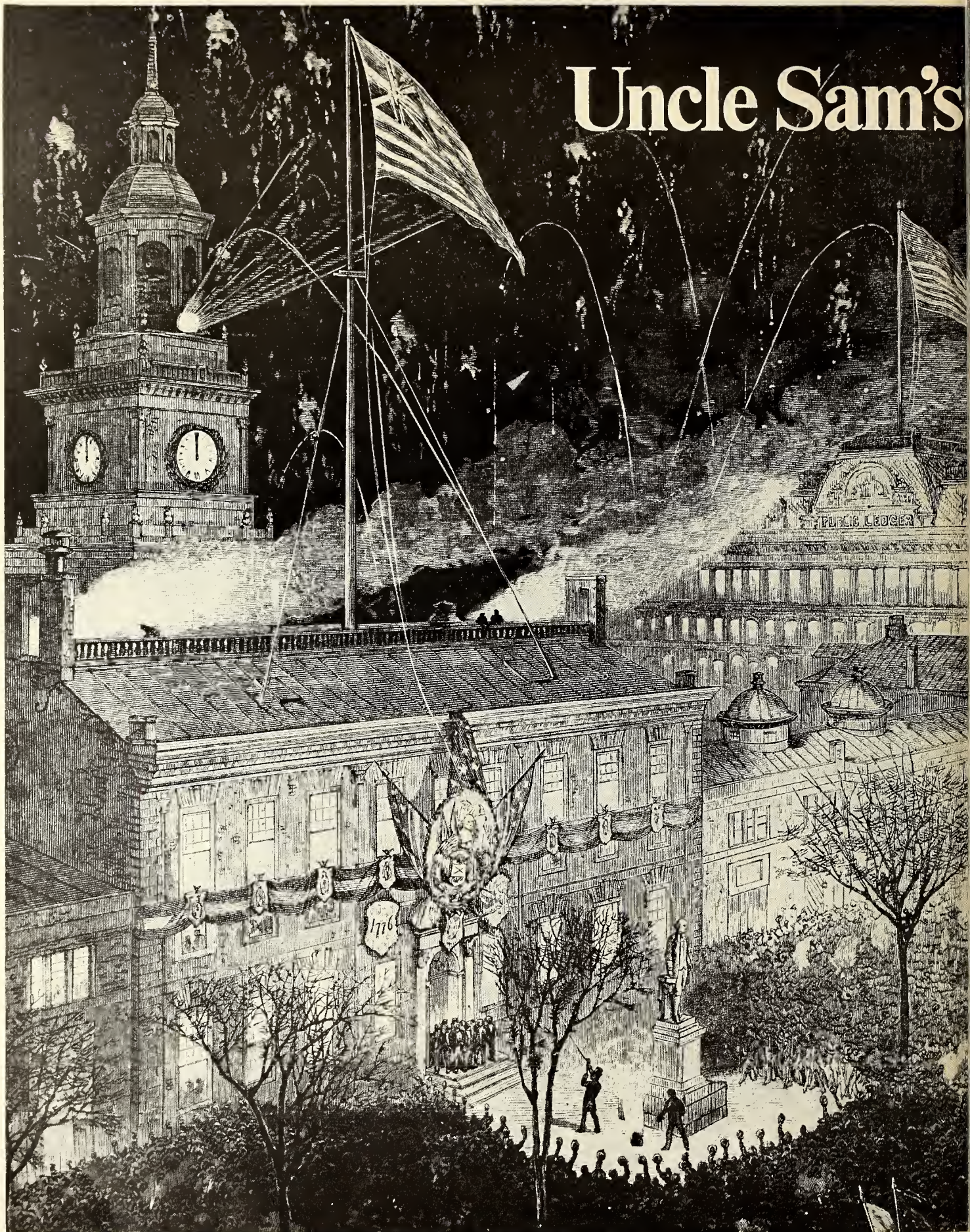
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On the nation's 100th birthday, July 4, 1876, a bell in Independence Hall tolled 13 times and the flag of the original 13 states was raised.

100th Birthday Party—1876

An account of our first world's fair, when we celebrated our 100th year as a nation in Philadelphia.

By **LYNWOOD MARK RHODES**

IN 1866, two Americans called attention to the fact that in 1876 it would be just 100 years since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Both suggested that—though the date was still about ten years off—it wasn't too early to make specific plans for a big celebration of the 100th birthday of the United States of America.

Today we are only a couple of years away from our 200th birthday, and it is rather interesting to look back and see how our 100th birthday party came off. It was different in many ways from 20th century doings, but surprisingly modern in others. One of the things we can probably look forward to in 1976 is that every kook, crackpot, dissident and demonstrator in the country will try to seize the stage of our 200th birthday party to make it a platform for whatever his placards say—and the TV cameras may be able to see little else. Well, back in 1876, our 100th anniversary Fourth of July ceremonies were nearly appropriated by an organized gang of women's lib demonstrators of those days. With TV and loudspeakers they might have succeeded. Let's turn back the clock and see what else happened on our 100th birthday.

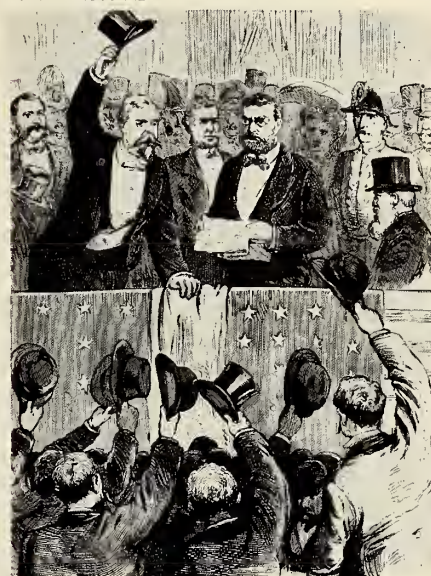
The big show was a world's fair in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence had been devised. At 9 a.m. on Wednesday, May 10, 1876, the gates swung open on the sixth world's fair in history and the first in the United States. It covered 450 acres in Fairmount Park, across the Schuylkill River from downtown Philly.

Its official name was "The International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine." Thus it was intended to be not only a birthday party, but an exhibition of progress in the handiworks of man—like most world's fairs. Cynics, then and now, could never adjust themselves to the fact that it was more an industrial fair than a cake cutting, while from coast to coast Americans never called it by its proper name, but promptly and proudly labeled it "the Centennial." And history has more

often called it "The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia" than "The International Exhibition of Arts, etcetera. . ."

Naturally, it took a lot of forethought to bring the fair off. In 1866, Prof. John L. Campbell, of Wabash College in Indiana, wrote to his senator and to the mayor of Philadelphia suggesting that a national celebration be held ten years hence to observe America's first century of progress. At about the same time in

CULVER PICTURES



President Grant (holding speech) formally opening the Centennial, May 10, 1876.

London, the U.S. Commissioner to the 1867 Paris Exhibition—Gen. Charles B. Norton—outlined his plan for a centennial exposition in an article published in an English periodical.

Ideas were one thing, financing them was quite another. The Civil War had just ended and a large section of the nation was in the throes of a bitter Reconstruction. Still, national pride managed to overshadow whatever temporary difficulties America was facing. In 1871, Congress created the U.S. Centennial Commission and designated Philadelphia as the site of the centennial.

Neither act made any mention of money. Pennsylvania and Philadelphia ultimately raised \$1,500,000 between them and started to build the fair. But

in 1873 depression hit the country and it became apparent that the project could not be completed on schedule if the Commission depended only upon private donations, organizational gifts and the sale of concessions.

A week before Christmas, 1875, Centennial directors wined and dined President U.S. Grant and other government officials at an elegant banquet in Philadelphia at the unfinished Horticultural Hall, a graceful iron and glass structure which was to be one of the fair's showpieces. A tour of the grounds followed, the guests being reminded at each stop of the potential splendor and pride which the Centennial promised. At the end of the tour the sponsors requested \$1,500,000 in federal matching funds. Their guests tossed the proposal to Congress. There—for a month—opponents questioned whether the government had the constitutional right to give the people's money to what was basically a private corporation. Proponents cited the benefits to business in displaying American products to the world, as well as the fact that a glamorous Centennial would help take the country's mind off the anxieties of a galloping depression. On January 25, 1876, the money bill squeaked through the House by the slim margin of 146 to 130. The Senate added its endorsement two weeks later, and President Grant immediately signed the act into law, "appropriately using a pen made from the quill of an American eagle."

All hell broke loose in Philadelphia.

Carpenters hammered and masons mortared around the clock, rushing to meet the May 10 deadline. Exhibitors added more and more empty boxes and packing cases to the already towering stacks piled in "wild desolation" outside the fairgrounds. Centennial officials received—and gladly accepted—astronomical bids for the lucrative concessions. A popcorn merchant coughed up \$7,000 "for the sole privilege of impairing the digestion of the world," the *New York Herald* reported in amazement. Another plunked down \$30,000 for the soda-water franchise. And there were pollution worries even in 1876. A peanut dealer's offer of \$1,000 for the right "to peddle his plebeian fruit" was rejected. The hulls would cause too much litter.

As news of the exposition spread, native Philadelphians began hearing from friends and relatives they hadn't heard

CONTINUED **Uncle Sam's 100th Birthday Party**

from in years. "We expect to visit you this summer, can you put us up?" Rumors were that hotel rates would be sky-high during Centennial summer—as much as \$5 a day at the new 1,150-room Globe Hotel. The rumors proved correct, but most rates also included four meals a day, "breakfast, dinner, tea and supper." Offsetting the specter of being bilked at the fair were the low cost round-trip excursion fares which the railroads advertised to get there—\$34.50 from Chicago, \$68.02 from New Orleans, \$106.50 from Denver, just \$204 from San Francisco.

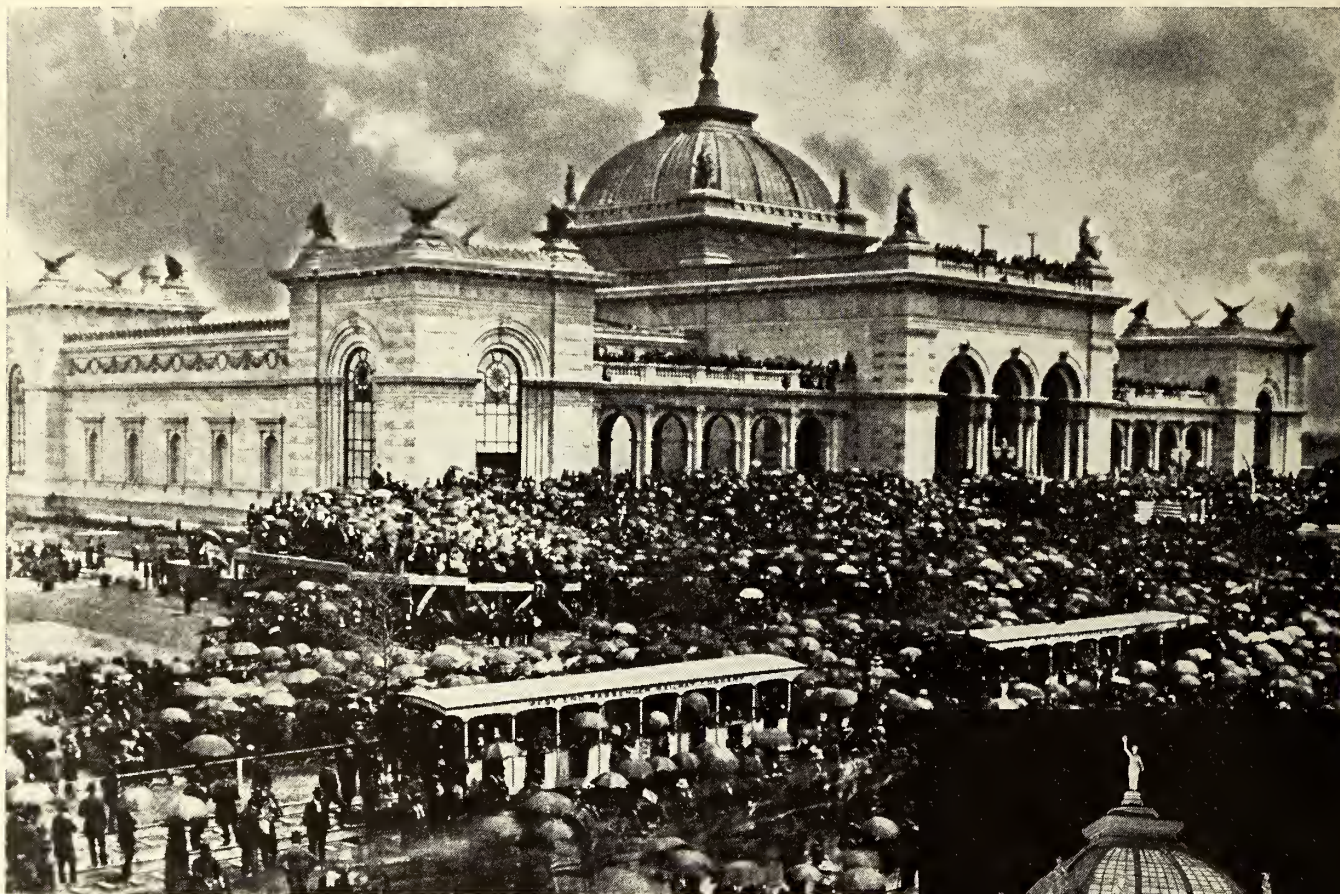
porarily the largest structure in the world), Memorial Hall and its Art Gallery, Machinery Hall, the green-roofed gothic Agricultural Hall, the arabesque Horticultural Hall—and the other 24 state buildings, 37 foreign pavilions and half a hundred annexes out in Fairmount Park. In sheer size, if by no other measurement, they concluded that this certainly would be the biggest blooming wingding America had ever seen. Plus, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* grandly predicted, "the greatest spectacle ever presented to the vision of the Western World."

uniformed as their forefathers were in the Revolution, with helmets shadowed with nodding bearskin crests."

Everyone who was anyone was waiting for the President to open the fair—Civil War generals William T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan and Winfield Scott Hancock in full regalia; Admiral David Dixon Porter; Secretary of State Hamilton Fish and other Cabinet members; industry giants J. Pierpont Morgan and Cyrus W. Field; Congressional leaders, state governors and the diplomatic corps.

Foreign celebrities in cocked hats and bemedaled national garb added splashes of color. All except Emperor Dom

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Opening day crush in front of Memorial Hall. Spectators at the ceremony beheld an "awful congregation of dignitaries," headed by President Grant and Brazil's emperor.

"Centennial fever" wasn't limited to Philadelphia. All over the country there were Centennial balls and Centennial songs; Centennial soda pop for kids; striped red, white and blue Centennial stockings for women; Centennial hats for men; even Centennial buckwheat cakes, cigars, matches and coffee. Topping all else was the Centennial itself, which many people were convinced was "the most remarkable event that would happen in their lifetime."

As opening day neared, Americans everywhere were champing at the bit to see what marvels lay inside the five great exhibition halls—Main Building (tem-

Opening day on May 10 saw some 150,000 foot-shuffling men in top hats and Prince Alberts and women in bustles and bonnets wedged into every inch of space in the Plaza between Memorial Hall and Main Building by mid-morning. By the time President Grant arrived at 10:40 a.m., the crowd was "the largest ever assembled on the American continent," according to the *New York Herald*. Just to escort Grant to the huge grandstand erected in front of Main Building for dignitaries required every bit of muscle which the City Troop of Philadelphia could muster. The City Troop was an honor guard of "fellows



Memorial Hall, today. It was long a part of Philadelphia's Museum of Art.

Pedro of Brazil, the Centennial's special guest of honor. He "wore only a plain suit, as devoid of ornament as a freight car," one reporter noted with a touch of democratic approval. The Emperor was actually a last minute stand-in. Exhibition backers had invited the Prince of Wales as their principal royal guest, but Edward had chosen to go tiger hunting in India instead. Still, the platform held "an awful congregation of dignitaries," a *Chicago Tribune* correspondent told the folks back home. "Rarely has there been in America such an array of heavy swells, where the public could look at them."

It took all morning to get things go-

of the Women's Centennial Committee—for \$5,000. This was followed by a lengthy prayer, the singing of a new hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier, and the rendering of a patriotic cantata by the Southern poet Sidney Lanier.

Finally, at ten minutes before noon, President Grant rose from his seat, leaned against the railing of the speaker's platform, tossed aside his cigar, put on his spectacles, took a sheet or two of foolscap from a side pocket, glanced in his "shy, modest, half-frightened way" at the sea of faces that filled the plaza, shook hands with Emperor Dom Pedro, then bowed slightly to the other distinguished guests. In a voice so low that

off their perches from the excitement of it all. The Centennial was open.

Here, for the first time, the world saw industrial America on display. "If you can think of any kind of machine for any purpose, it was pretty sure to be there," an amazed visitor noted, admiring the array of machine-made iron beds, iron lamps, iron rocking chairs and hatracks. There were machines to lift, machines to crush, machines to spin and weave and make decorations, machines to saw logs, pump water and stitch shoes.

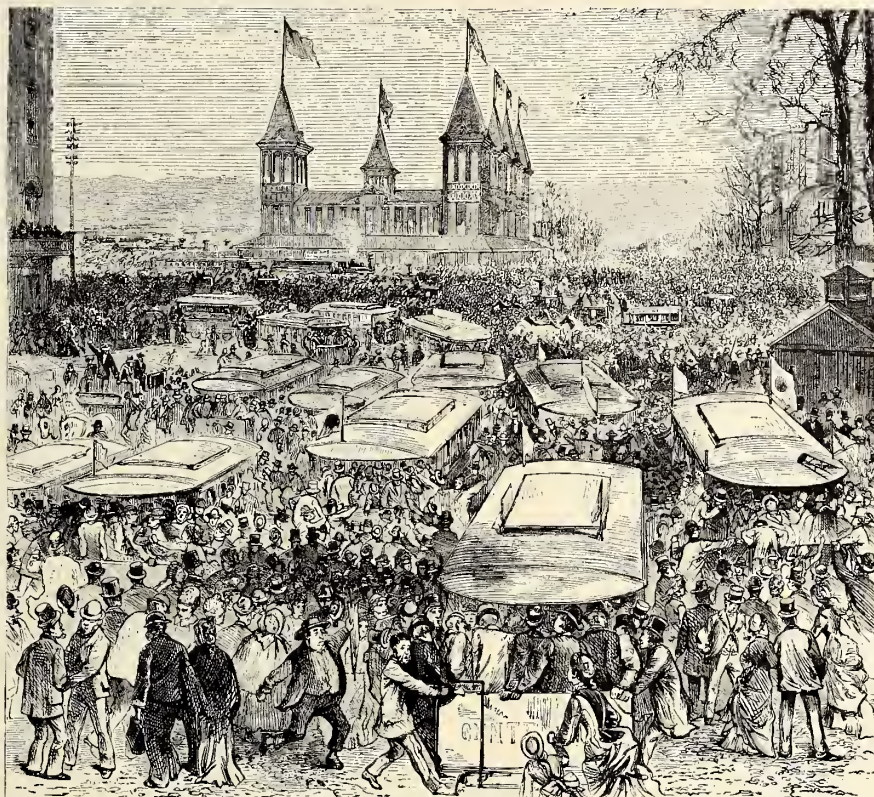
Greatest of all was the mighty 700-ton, 2,500-horsepower Corliss steam engine—the biggest and most powerful in the world—which drove all the other 8,000

BETTMANN ARCHIVE

SY SEIDMAN



Cover of Centennial's official catalogue.



Harper's Weekly drawing depicts evening rush of fairgoers departing the exposition.

ing, and as the crowd waited the day turned hot. The music from the 150-piece orchestra perched on the grandstand outside Memorial Hall on the opposite side of the plaza didn't help the impatient. It could barely be heard above the gossipy babble of voices and the hawking of vendors. Meanwhile, the dedication ceremonies seemed interminable.

The orchestra felt compelled to play the national anthem of every nation represented at the fair, a courtesy that took 45 minutes. Then they saluted Grant with "Hail to the Chief." Next, they plunged into a "perfect whirlwind of noise," the premiere performance of the "Centennial March," especially written for the occasion by the great German composer Richard Wagner at the request

few people more than 20 feet away really heard him, he began speaking: "One hundred years ago, our country was new and but partially settled. . . ."

But he had the sense to keep it short. Only 400 words later, as a huge American flag unfurled above the turreted Main Building, he said firmly and a bit louder, "I declare the International Exhibition now open!"

The cheers were deafening. Hats and umbrellas flew in the air. A 600-voice choir sang Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." Chimes pealed from Machinery Hall. Church bells rang. Steam whistles shrieked on every factory, boat and train in the city. From George's Hill a half-mile away, 100 cannon fired salvos. Several small boys astride twin bronze statues in front of Memorial Hall toppled

mechanical marvels scattered across 40-odd miles of slapping belts, 23 miles of shafting and assorted lengths of pulleys in Machinery Hall.

The engine's creator, George H. Corliss, greeted President Grant and Emperor Dom Pedro in front of his giant engine, "an athlete of steel and iron with not a superfluous ounce of metal on it."

"Are you ready?" he asked the Brazilian. Dom Pedro nodded that he was. "Then your Majesty will turn that handle." The modestly dressed little man grabbed the valve in front of him, gave it a twist—and almost fell off the platform from surprise when a hiss of steam spewed out.

"Now, Mr. President, yours," Corliss told Grant. The President gingerly turned the second valve and jumped aside

before another steam hiss escaped.

A minute went by. Nothing happened. And another. Still nothing. Then, ever so slowly, at first too imperceptibly for the 15,000 onlookers even to notice, the two tremendous walking beams began to move. The pistons plunged down, up again, back down. The 30-foot cogged flywheel gathered momentum, "revolving with a hoarded power that makes all tremble." It needed, said a newspaperman, "but the breath of life to be a creation."

The giant engine stood 40 feet high, almost touching the hall's vaulted ceiling, yet "without haste, without rest, and with equal pulse" it operated as noiselessly as a watch. "Surely here, and not in literature and art, is the evidence of man's creative powers," marveled William Dean Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. "Here is Prometheus unbound." Less philosophical Americans simply gasped at the monster.

America has always taken pride in her mechanical inventiveness, but it takes an expert witness of those times to remind us, today, that it was need as well as pride that put our machinery at the head of the table when we cut our 100th birthday cake. An editorial in the *Scientific American*, a few years before the Centennial, noted that we then lacked the labor force that Europe had. Largely a farming nation (and too often each farm was limited to what a few straining men and horses could produce with their muscles) we needed machinery not only to save labor but to do a great deal of it at all. Then, most new immigrants pushed west and opened new farmland at the first opportunity. Only the South, with its now liberated slaves, had ever had enough labor—and it was wholly agricultural. It was more than two decades later that the greatest waves of immigrants came here to perform industrial labor. Many of our first large factories used women and children working long hours. The great enterprise of our inventors and enginemakers, the editorial noted, was an example of necessity being the mother of invention. We lacked the hands to make the things we wanted. A machine that would stand in for the sweat of one's brow was an object of awe and veneration which freed men from toil—which is how the Corliss machine was seen by William Dean Howells.

"In the midst of all this ineffably strong mechanism is a chair where the engineer sits reading his newspaper, as in a peaceful bower," observed Howells. "Now and then he lays down his paper and clammers up one of the stairways that cover the framework, and touches some irritated spot on the giant's body with a drop of oil. His slave could crush

him past all semblance of humanity with (its) slightest touch."

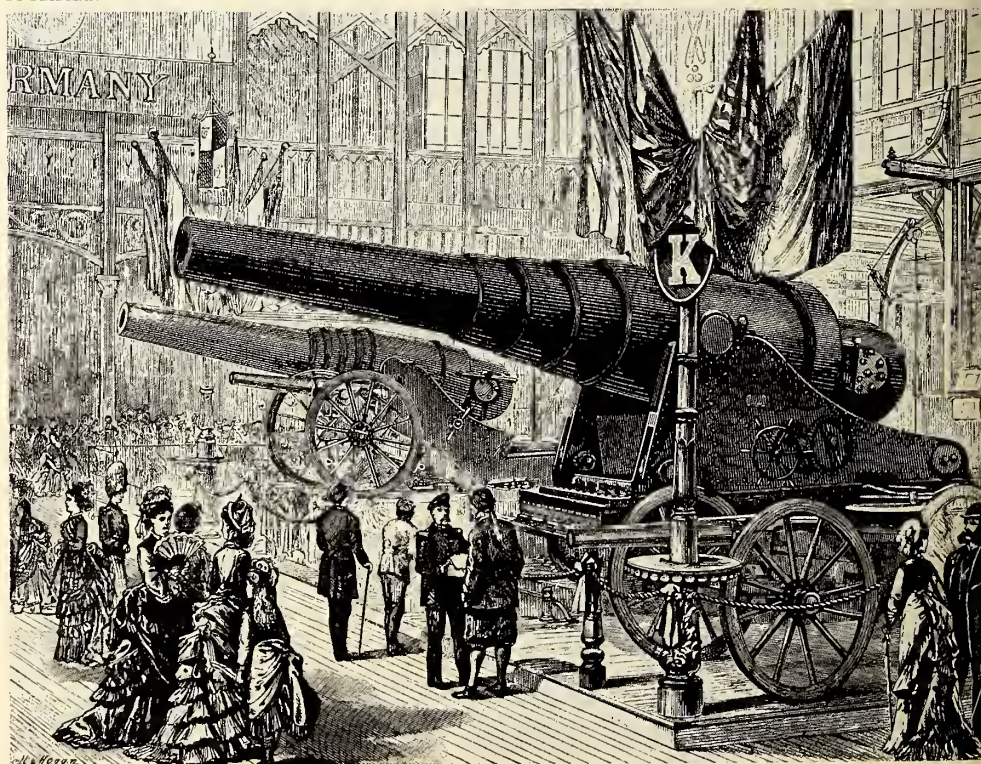
Over in the Women's Pavilion, a huge steam engine was run by "a comely maiden with a pleasant face, refined manners and a dainty dress, who, amid the heat, dust, smoke and noise, preserved her neatness, and yet did all the work from starting the fire in the morning to blowing off the steam at night," reported suffragette Mary A. Livermore, unable to hide her pleasure that a woman engineer serviced a mighty machine. "The girl herself said that her labor was not so exhausting as taking charge of an ordinary stove, while her pay was twelve dollars a week."

Americans immensely enjoyed the Centennial as a giant birthday party. "Come at all events, if you have to live six months on bread and water to make up for the expense," advised a dazed *Chicago Tribune* reporter. "Everything grand, beautiful, useful and ludicrous is there, not only from our own beloved land, but also from every nation I ever heard of and some I have not." One out of every five Americans took his advice. During the 159 days of the Centennial's run—May 10 through November 10 with Sunday closings—some 8 million persons paid their 50¢ admission and walked through the turnstiles to check out his promise.

What they saw and how they saw it depended upon their stamina, arch supports and bank account.

Many toured the fair aboard the West-

SY SEIDMAN



Among other items from Germany—axles, tires, rails, railway wheels—were these mighty cannon produced by Krupp. Most foreign exhibits emphasized industry.

End Railway, a narrow-gauge railroad with open-air cars, that circled the fairgrounds with stops at each of the major buildings. The fare was 5¢ for a ride of any length. Howells thought the train went too fast at eight miles an hour, but at least "it saves time."

Some visitors hired "rolling-chairs" pushed by gray-liveried attendants for 60¢ an hour or \$4.50 per day, both mind-boggling sums of money in 1876. The chairs were used mostly "by ladies since very few men have the self-respect requisite for being trundled about in that manner," a male noted, though he predicted the outlandish fee would "doubtless be cheaper when the cars of the circular railroad have run over two or three." Of course, the least expensive way of getting around was on foot over "asphalt streets and pathways [that] were like lava flows" in the midsummer sun. Still, in a nation of almost no paving, even the hot asphalt was a curiosity to write home about.

The Main Building covered the length of 18 football fields and required 11 miles of walking just to traverse all its aisles. But nothing kept the crowds away. Management recouped its investment, turning a neat penny from the sale of liquor, lager beer, syrupy soda water and a new carbonated drink called Root Beer, which Charles E. Hires dispensed for 3¢ a quaff. For free, one could drink water gurgling across blocks of ice in the Memorial Fountain donated by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. The fountain still runs today, a 16-foot-tall marble Moses surrounded by a group of



In Machinery Hall, the Corliss steam engine—then the most powerful in the world—drove 8,000 mechanical marvels on display.

Europeans famous for aiding the American Revolution—Lafayette, Pulaski and De Grasse among others.

As one visitor put it, "An American can see only one Centennial, so we decided to make the most of it." And they did, coming in droves throughout the long, hot summer. On a single day, (Pennsylvania Day) no fewer than 274,919 people showed up, the greatest throng that any exhibition had ever attracted up to that time.

Shaking his head in disbelief, Fukui Makota, Japanese commissioner to the Centennial, summed up a typical day at Fairmount Park in imperfect but graphic English: "The crowds come like sheep, run here, run there, run everywhere. One man start, one thousand follow. Nobody can see anything, nobody can do anything. All rush, push, tear, shout, make plenty noise, say damn great many times, get very tired, and go home."

They also gaped at, peered over, touched and rubbernecked just about anything and everything imaginable.

The Pyramid Pin Co. displayed a machine, run by a little girl, which stuck 180,000 pins into paper pin dispensers every day. A brick-making machine turned out 40,000 bricks daily. Printing presses ran off special editions of the *New York Herald* and the *New York Sun* from plates brought down nightly from New York. One could see a section of the Brooklyn Bridge cable; Ben Franklin's printing press; totem poles; a Post Office railroad car; Pullman berths; an instrument used by the Navy in observing the transit of Venus in 1874; Daniel Webster's plow; a "chewing-tobacco machine run by four Negroes who sang hymns while they worked"; George Washington's coat, vest, pants and a pair of his false teeth; a packet of tea given by two old maids of Saugus, Mass., which their grandfather had pitched into Boston harbor during the 1773 tea party, and a work of art made of butter by a lady in Arkansas called "The Statue of Iolanthe." It softened every day and had to be patted back into shape after hours.

Farmers were impressed by a steam-powered thresher-separator that could thresh and clean from 800 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. "The man said it's true," a journalist overheard one Iowa sod-buster tell his friend. On a nearby perch, surveying the agricultural display of reapers, plows, binders, spice-grinders and horseshoes, sat the famous war-eagle "Old Abe," the Civil War mascot of a Wisconsin regiment.

Visitors gazed at Theophile Gramme's arc lamp "which burns electricity instead of gas or oil"; at Singer's new sewing machine powered by a foot-pushed treadle instead of a hand-turned wheel, and at a piano-size, envelope-making apparatus that took flat paper, cut it to shape, printed the world's first commemorative postage stamp on it, folded, dried and delivered the finished product in packages of 25.

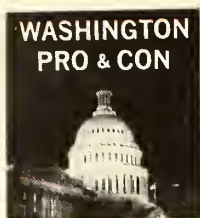
State pavilions were particularly popular with visitors, all eager "to view with pride what they may never have bothered to look at back home." Massachusetts built a log colonial house complete with relics from Pilgrim days, including John Alden's writing desk and Priscilla's spinning wheel. The Mississippi pavilion showed off 70 different kinds of native woods, presided over by a guide "young in years but venerable in alligator-like calm," who sat on the porch with his boots on the railing and his hat drawn over his eyes. Curious fairgoers asked him about the reason for a little pouch in the entrance door. It was actually for letters, but he added that it was used to

(Continued on page 54)

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA



Liberty's torch, all that was then completed of the famous statue, was brought over from France and exhibited at the fair.



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD CONGRESS TERMINATE THE

THE Subversive Activities Control Board was established 22 years ago at the height of the cold war by the Internal Security Act of 1950. For over two decades now the SACB has served no other purpose except as a skeletal reminder of the McCarthy era.

By the terms of the 1950 Act, the Board was to identify "communist front" and "communist infiltrated" groups. It was to require both the groups and their members to register their existence.

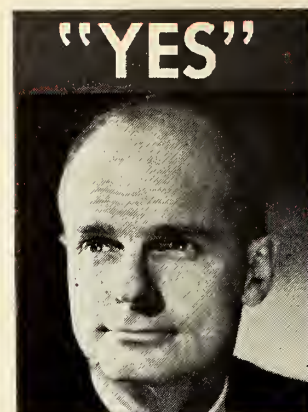
In the 22 years since its establishment, the story of the SACB has been a history of inactivity, impotence and constitutional illegitimacy. The Board has been granted \$350,000 for fiscal year 1973, just enough money to allow the Board members and their staffs to draw their salaries. No money has been provided for hearings, travel or investigations. In short, the SACB has been provided with just enough money to enable it to continue to exist but absolutely nothing more.

The SACB has never been successful in controlling a single subversive. The only internal security it has promoted is that of the five board members who draw \$36,000 per year for doing virtually nothing. The only organization it has judged to be a communist action organization has been the Communist Party itself. An expenditure of \$6.75 million spread over 20 years to produce this startling revelation is hardly justifiable.

This is not to say that the Board hasn't tried. Time and again it has sought to hold hearings and to register individuals or organizations that are "totalitarian, fascist, or subversive." But the whole effort has been an exercise in futility. With one exception, every time the Board's actions have been challenged in the courts they have been ruled unconstitutional or otherwise frustrated because of legal defects.

The activity of the SACB will continue to be limited by the courts for one reason: by its very nature this activity usurps constitutional guarantees of freedom from self-incrimination and the right of free association with any organization which does not directly incite violence or overthrow of the government. The SACB is even empowered to list organizations and individuals who advocate political theories not in conformity with those of the United States.

The judicial system has consistently refused to allow such procedures in the past and will continue to do so. We all desire a secure and democratic republic, safe from demagogues and saboteurs. But freedom and democracy are not protected by denying the rights to free association, by discouraging opposing political beliefs or by undertaking witch hunts. The federal government must not continue to waste taxpayers' money on an agency whose activities are not only ineffective but unconstitutional.

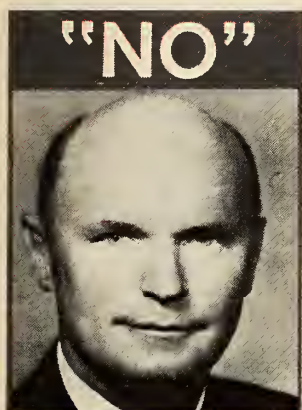


Sen. William Proxmire
(D-Wis.)

William Proxmire

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD ?



Rep. Roger H. Zion
(R-Ind.)
8th District

THE Subversive Activities Control Board was created to cope with the internal dangers posed by world communism, its domestic arm in this country and its various "fronts" and infiltrated organizations. It should be abolished only if these sources no longer pose a threat.

Events in Asia and Latin America and increased Party membership in the

United States are indicators of the threat still posed by communism from abroad and within. Other indicators include formation of the new Party youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League; the operation of Party "fronts" such as the National Lawyers Guild and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and the emergence of Maoist subversive groups and guerrilla movements such as the Revolutionary Union and the Venceremos Organization.

The SACB, which under law may only issue reports and orders on Soviet-dominated communist groups, should not only be retained but should have its authority broadened. SACB is NOT an investigatory body but is a "hearing" board acting at the request of the Attorney General.

House Internal Security Committee hearings recently demonstrated grave flaws in our government personnel security program. This probe indicated that the Attorney General's list, a key element in this program, was useless in relation to modern day com-

munist, subversive and revolutionary groups, thus weakening the entire program.

An alarmed President Nixon issued Executive Order 11605 on July 2, 1971, permitting an updating of this list for the first time since 1966, closing "loopholes" by embracing Weathermen-type organizations while also strengthening the due process procedures.

The House of Representatives on May 30, 1972, overwhelmingly approved H.R. 9669 which supplemented and strengthened this Executive Order. The Senate finally prevailed in preventing the use of any SACB funds for implementing the Executive Order. The Board is thus to be frustrated in its efforts to eliminate weaknesses in the Attorney General's list under the President's order. It has been so financially crippled as to be able to do little to alert the public to existing security dangers. The SACB is left with authority to involve itself with only three of the original four functions established under the Act of 1950, i.e. identifying communist action groups, fronts and communist infiltrated organizations.

If the Senate is not satisfied with the program proposed by the President and ratified by the House, it has a constitutional duty to propose a workable alternative.



issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➡

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for February the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Terminate The Subversive Activities Control Board?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

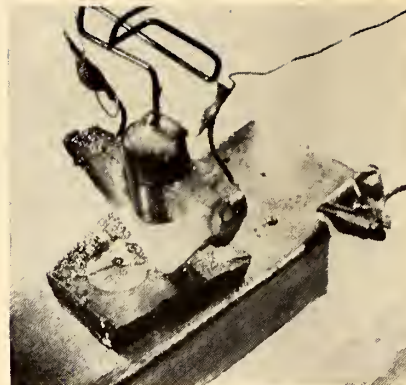
ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



Makers of the first transistor in 1948 (left) and striking the same pose in 1972. They are Nobel Prize winners John Bardeen, William Shockley and Walter H. Brattain.



The first transistor. It amplified a human voice signal 20 times in 1947.

A Happy 25th Anniversary to the Transistor

By LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, Jr.

OUR MOST influential midget celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. It was on June 30, 1948, that Bell Labs, the research and development arm of AT&T in Murray Hill, N.J., told a press conference that three of its scientists had devised a "transistor."

On Dec. 23, 1947, a little more than six months earlier, the three men had successfully amplified the electric signal of a human voice 20 times by passing current through the world's first operational transistor—an ingeniously devised, gold studded, "solid-state" little crystal of the element germanium.

That made the transistor a substitute for the glass "vacuum tube" that we were once so familiar with in our radios and tape recorders. In a general sort of way, one transistor equals one vacuum tube (there are many sorts of each).

Electronics as we know it was born with the vacuum tube and reborn with the transistor.

The little device greatly altered our world in its first 25 years, and you haven't seen anything yet. Few people, if any, on earth have been untouched by it. Thanks to medical uses, thousands are alive who'd be dead without it. The little, transistorized radios, run by tiny batteries, brought radioed information to remote tribesmen in desert and jungle some 40 years after vacuum tubes hitched to power lines had brought it to the rest of us.

The transistor has been a truly revolutionary device because—in one package—it overcame natural handicaps that were keeping vacuum tubes from performing tasks for mankind of which they were theoretically capable.

It is unlikely that any other single invention of man ever ushered in such a dramatic improvement over its predecessor as the transistor.

The vacuum tube had already created a genuine revolution. In its best known role, it turned radio from dot-dash "wireless" to a voice-and-music thing in the home. Tubes were at the heart of the earliest big computers, long distance telephoning, our first popular tape recorders, TV sets, etc.



Model holds solid-state device between fingers. Its 600 components control all timing and some of the clarity of images on a Picturephone (or picture telephone).

In theory, the vacuum tube has the potentiality to do untold things that it never did. Built-in limitations interfere with the full realization of its possibilities.

It uses a lot of current that generates a lot of heat.

It is "unreliable." A tube may burn out in a few thousand hours.

Though it is only a few inches long, it is "too big." A single tube is much bigger

than the maximum *possible* size of numerous entire devices now operated by transistors. Further, there are no known limits to what either tubes or transistors can do if you keep hooking up more and more of them in ever more complex circuits. But sheer bulk is one of the complications that sets limits on how many tubes you can keep adding to a circuit.

Less than a dozen tubes can operate a pretty good radio. Several hundred can operate a sophisticated calculating machine. Several thousand can run a pretty fair computer. A half million could make a computer do stunts in a fraction of a second that would make your hair curl. But nobody ever hooked up a half million vacuum tubes in one gadget. If you put a couple of thousand tubes in a computer they hog a lot of space, put out heat like a furnace, need more space for cooling devices and keep burning out.

The average price of a vacuum tube today is about \$3, which comes to a fair piece of change when you hook several thousand together and keep replacing burned out tubes. The most advanced applications of vacuum tubes were always extremely costly to build and maintain.

Even so, for a period of about 40 years the vacuum tube ushered in a new era, what with radio, TV, tape recorders, long-distance telephoning and the earliest computers—not to mention hundreds of uses better known to industry and science than to ordinary folks. The truly advanced automation of industry and power plants got under way with vacuum tubes in the 1930's. Although automation took an incredible leap forward with the transistor in the 1950's, it was still the vacuum tube that kicked off

just about all of electronics as we know it.

Yet the vacuum tube's physical handicaps made it too costly for anyone but large corporations or governments in *some* applications and totally impractical for many *conceivable* uses. Beyond that, it was *impossible* for it to do many jobs for which it had the potential.

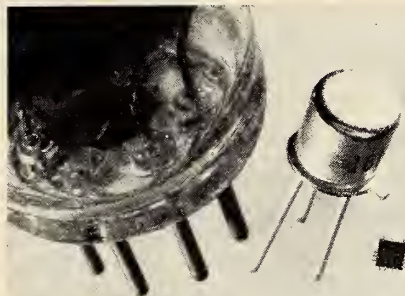
A surgeon couldn't plant a row of vacuum tubes in a human chest to act as a pacemaker for an ailing heart. Size, alone, made that impossible. So did heat, large electricity demands and a short tube life. Thanks to the transistor, thousands of people are now walking around with small, reliable, implanted cardiac pacemakers, operated coolly by tiny batteries.

The same limiting factors would have made weather and communication satellites and moon landings impossible, if their electronics designs had to provide for the bulk, weight, heat, burn-outs and power demands of vacuum tubes.

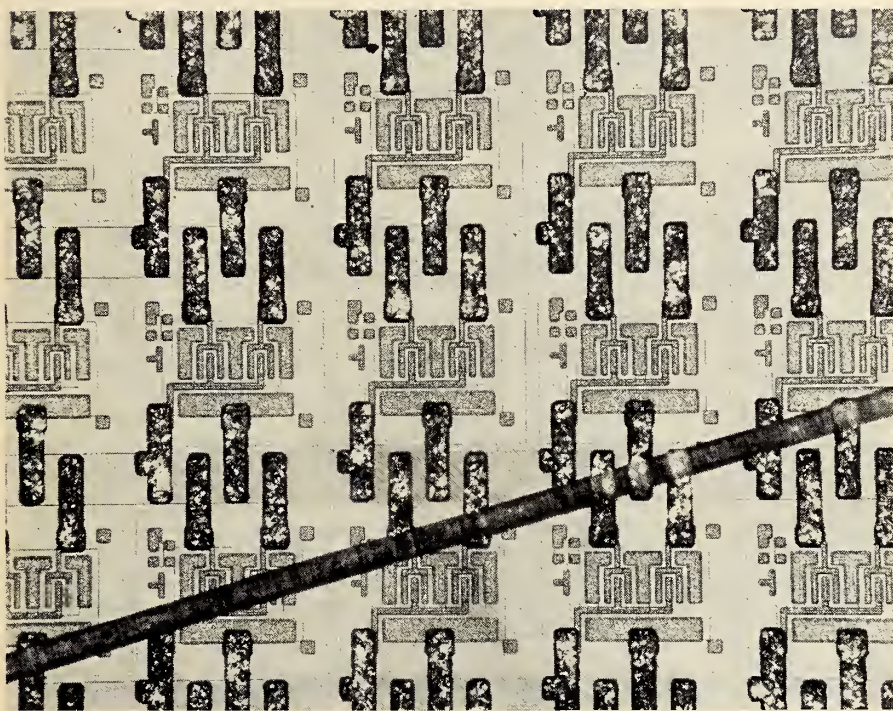
Other vacuum tube "impossibilities" include such "solid-state" commonplaces as today's tiny hearing aids in the ear or

disc or penlite power plant. The navigational devices of modern airplanes and the inventory controls and billing systems of large businesses exist because of the transistor, as does the present state of nationwide dial telephoning.

The transistor was about three years old—and not yet out of its cradle—when Eniac and Univac I, our first two huge computers, became operational. They



Vacuum tube, left, is giant beside an early transistor (center). But the little square is a circuit with 22 transistors and other components used in Touch-Tone phones.



Part of a miniature circuit on a 2-inch slice of silicon. The picture is blown up 50 times. Thirty of 20,000 transistors on the slice are part of this picture. The black diagonal band is a human hair, which gives an idea of solid-state miniaturization.

in eyeglass frames, and intensive-care hookups in hospitals that constantly monitor everything about a bed patient's vital functions on a central control board and even beep for the nurse if need be. And, of course, you'd never have a pocket-sized radio or tape recorder—or an automated camera—without the transistor. The tubes would take up more space than the whole present instruments. The battery pack would be something for the shoulder instead of a tiny

cost so much that they were projects of the United States government. The U.S. Census Bureau ordered Univac I. Now, much smaller but vastly superior transistorized computers are routinely purchased by businesses and institutions that could never have afforded Eniac or Univac I. These two big computers owed their being to vacuum tubes. Thousands of tubes, with their cooling devices, occupied most of their enormous bulk.

Were it not for the developing tran-

sistor, they'd have been almost at the end of their trail at their birth.

We all felt, back in the early 1950's, that Eniac and Univac I were incredible creations—slow, ponderous, costly and limited as they were by today's computer standards. We'd have been even more impressed by their accomplishments if we'd realized that they were shut down most of the time. After five minutes to an hour of operation, a tube would burn out. It would then take hours or days to locate the one bad tube out of thousands and replace it.

A 3,000-tube system might blow about one tube an hour. You could dream of a system with 32,000 tubes to perform unheard-of operations, but your dream would include a nightmare of a tube blowing every few minutes. Today, in the solid-state world of the transistor, a half million devices in one computer is a reality. It's just a matter of working out the design before we have one million, two million—or you name it—all hooked up together. Already, the details of the most advanced circuit designs are beyond the grasp of the human mind. They are worked out by solid-state computers.

(That phrase "solid-state" simply means that the current is fed through solids, such as germanium or silicon crystals, instead of across a gap in a vacuum tube.)

No layman is apt to grasp all of the jobs that the different parts of electronic circuits perform in order to translate tiny electric signals into TV images, voices, music, computer memories, answers to questions, control of industrial processes, and so on and on. But the rock-bottom problem—before electronics was possible—is understandable. It was to be able to bleed bits of electricity off of a main current and separately manipulate their character and direction in various desired ways.

Back when experimenters were dreaming vaguely of being able to do this, they had no way to bleed little bits of electricity off the main stream to manipulate them. If you attached a wire to the main power line you'd get a surge of the current in its raw form.

One day, Thomas Edison put a piece of wire in an electric light bulb, without having it touch the glowing filament through which the regular current flowed. He just wanted to see what would happen. To his surprise, little bits of current jumped the gap to the alien wire he'd put in the bulb. Instead of a short-circuiting surge or a hot spark, he observed a slow leak. Edison had no use for this, so he simply noted it and went on to other things. The bleeding-off became known as the "Edison effect."

But along came other scientists, and, to cut this short, they used the Edison

(Continued on page 52)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Historic Visit to the U.S.S.R.

By NATIONAL COMMANDER *Joe L. Matthews*



Joe L. Matthews
National
Commander,
The American
Legion.

SHORTLY before Christmas of 1972, I traveled 10 days in the U.S.S.R. and Poland as a private citizen representing 2,715,000 Legionnaires—the first time a National Commander of The American Legion has visited these two nations while still in office.

To begin with, let me emphasize that the decision to go was not easily made and I recognize there may be a few Legionnaires who will disagree with that decision. A great deal of soul-searching and discussion took place before I finally decided I must see with my own eyes whether the new developments in East-West relations pioneered by President Nixon can offer a genuine hope for that elusive peace which we all desire.

Personally, I've felt for quite some time that an alternative to the Cold War must be found so that the energies and resources of the world can be better utilized to help solve some of the problems we all face. I think the vast majority of Legionnaires feel the same way.

Let me assure you that nothing I saw or heard has changed my mind that the Legion must continue to recommend and work for the maintenance of a strong defensive posture for the U. S. which will insure our absolute security. Caution will still be the key word in our relationships with the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries.

However, a small door has opened between East and West as a result of President Nixon's Summit Talks. I have been privileged as your National Commander to step through that door to meet with war veterans committees in Moscow and Leningrad in the U.S.S.R. and in Warsaw, Poland to discuss problems and goals that all peace-loving veterans share. There is much that we can learn from each other.

We also met with highly placed officials in the Soviet Ministries of Health and Social Security, whose job it is to care for the special needs of war veterans. The first ministry is charged with delivering the health care package and the second with providing rehabilitative vocational training, pensions, prosthetic devices, job placement and employment preference. As you may know, the Soviet system provides free medical care from cradle to grave. Nevertheless, war veterans have many advantages and priorities over nonveterans for hospital beds, wheelchairs, specially equipped automobiles at reduced prices and prosthetic devices.

At a prosthetics clinic we saw impressive work being done by Soviet scientists who are using bio-electrics to develop artificial limbs. They have developed an artificial arm, using sensors, that provides wrist and hand movement strong enough to be useful in most situations yet graceful enough to pick up a delicate piece of stemware glass. They are also working on a bio-electric artificial leg—a much tougher project.

While I realize that advanced research of a similar nature is going on here in the United States I would urge those engaged in such work to open a dialogue with their Soviet counterparts. Our war-disabled veterans—and similarly af-

fectured nonveterans—stand to gain from such an exchange.

As a gesture of good will among veterans I placed wreaths at the Tombs of the Unknown Soldier in Red Square, Moscow and in Warsaw, Poland. With us were the ranking officers of the Soviet Veterans Committee and a throng of Moscow citizens who looked on in respectful silence. Later in Warsaw similar conditions prevailed. We also held talks with Polish War Veterans and the Deputy Director of the Polish Veterans Administration.

We met with the Soviet War Veterans Committee at their Moscow headquarters. This group is headed by Mr. Alexei Maresyev, a "Hero of the Soviet Union," and a double amputee of WW2 service. Our discussions were held through interpreters and the weight of the talks was positive in nature as he and his group went to great lengths to impress us with the overwhelming desire of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and indeed of all the Soviet people, to bring about a lasting peace.

At the Kremlin, we met with Mr. Alexei Pavlovich Shitikov, Chairman of the Union of Soviets of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (roughly equivalent to our Speaker of the House of Representatives or President of the Senate). Hopefully, our meeting with a leader of this rank may be an indication of the desire of the Soviets to continue the climate of improved relations between our two nations.

Now that there is a constructive relationship with Soviet and Polish war veterans, the next step is up to us. Therefore, I have formally invited the veterans groups of both nations to send delegations to our upcoming meetings for the purpose of visiting with Legion officials to explore means for further strengthening ties.

If these brief impressions seem on the positive side, they're meant to be. For I am firmly convinced that only in dealing with the situation in a positive way will we be able to solve the many differences between our two philosophies of life and government.

However, to proceed in that direction, I believe certain conditions must prevail: 1. U. S. moves in the direction of a *detente* with the Soviet bloc must be undertaken on the basis of full consultation with our allies. 2. The U. S. must deal from a position of strength, meaning a level of military preparedness sufficient for any contingency as well as large enough to provide a negotiating basis for future arms limitation agreements. Both points are established Legion position. 3. While recognizing legitimate Soviet aspirations, our government must insist on the basis of genuine reciprocity—of equal give-and-take on both sides.

To the extent both sides have made some sort of beginning to understand each other and that I have been an instrument toward that goal, I must consider the trip a modest success. I can only hope the process will go on.

As I travel about our great nation I shall make further reports on this subject to Legion gatherings and other meetings.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

FEBRUARY 1973

This magazine regularly receives mail from veterans and/or their dependents seeking information and detailed assistance on matters concerning veterans benefits and claims. While the magazine routinely publishes information in this field, it does not have the staff or the time to respond fully and must forward such mail on to the proper persons. Therefore, in order to save time and effort, and as a service to Legionnaires and

their families, Veterans Newsletter herewith publishes the names and addresses of the Department Service Officers of The American Legion so that writers seeking assistance may draw upon the detailed knowledge that rests in the minds and files of these dedicated men.

Please save this sheet for future reference and communicate directly with their offices when necessary.

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VETERANS NEWSLETTER

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Wissahickon Ave. & Manheim St.
Philadelphia, Penn. 19101

Francis W. Weiss, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
19-27 N. Main Street
Wilkes-Barre, Penn. 18701

Samuel F. Naples
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
P.O. Box 2324
Harrisburg, Penn. 17105

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Vincent J. Carrelli
Dept. Accredited Rep.
The American Legion
P.O. Box 556
Manila, Philippines D-406

PUERTO RICO

Tomas S. Muriel
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
593 Maximo Gomez Street
Urb. Baldrich
Hato Rey, P.R. 00918

RHODE ISLAND

Walter T. Hyde
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
Federal Bldg.
Kennedy Plaza
Providence, R.I. 02903

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hoyt B. Hill, Jr.
State Service Officer
Dept. of Veterans Affairs
1015 Main Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ray Asmussen
Asst. Director
S.D. Veterans Dept.
c/o VA Center
Sioux Falls, S.D. 57101

TENNESSEE

John C. Mask
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
215 Eighth Avenue North
Nashville, Tenn. 37203

TEXAS

Wilson C. Turner
Dir. of Rehabilitation
The American Legion
P.O. Box 61168
515 Rusk Street
Houston, Texas 77061

Garland DeLamar
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
1400 N. Valley Mills Drive
Waco, Texas 76710

UTAH

Maloy R. Bills
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

VERMONT

Gideon Burnham
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
VA Center
White River Jct., Vt. 05001

VIRGINIA

Harry F. Carper, Jr.
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
211 West Campbell Avenue
Roanoke, Va. 24011

WASHINGTON

Reuben B. Garnett
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
5th Fl., Times Square Bldg.
414 Olive Way
Seattle, Wash. 98101

WEST VIRGINIA

Eugene Crutchfield
Acting Director
W. Va. Dept. of Veterans Affairs
612 Atlas Building
Charleston, W. Va. 25301

WISCONSIN

Frederick C. Heinle
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion
342 North Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202

WYOMING

Walter L. Staley
Dept. Service Officer
The American Legion, c/o VA
2360 E. Pershing Blvd.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

FEBRUARY, 1973

Legion Membership Gains For Eighth Straight Year in 1972

National enrollment hits 2,715,259—a 15-year high; some gain is realized over 1971 despite the national per capita dues hike and a continued heavy loss of war veterans by death; trend for 1973 not yet clear.

For the eighth straight year The American Legion has increased its annual membership over the previous year.

At the close of business for 1972 membership on Jan. 2, 1973, national enrollments tallied 2,715,259, the highest membership since 1957. The year-end total for 1971 was 2,711,561.

Thus, while 1972's totals were definitely on the plus side not too much consolation could be taken from the figures. Some of the flattening out of membership increases could be attributed to several factors. A large part is due to the 50¢ national per capita increase voted at the Houston National Convention in 1971 and which went on the books as of January 15, 1972. In addition, several departments voted dues increases on top of the national per capita raise. Dues increases have a dampening effect on membership in the year or two immediately following, but it is not permanent

and usually disappears when members, realizing the cost of everything is higher, return to the membership lists.

Another big factor currently affecting membership is the loss by death of a large number of WW1 and WW2 veterans. As of Nov. 1972 there were an estimated 27,330,450 war veterans eligible for Legion membership from the last four wars in the following manner: WW1 . . . 1,281,000; WW2 . . . 14,108,000; Korean War . . . 5,912,000; and Vietnam War thus far . . . 6,029,450.

Legion annual membership for the four groups was estimated thusly: WW1 . . . 300,000; WW2 . . . 1,560,000; Korean War . . . 400,000; and Vietnam War . . . 450,000 for a total of 2,710,000.

Legion member deaths at an annual rate for the four groups is estimated thusly: WW1 . . . 21,000; WW2 . . . 30,000; Korean War . . . 3,000; and Vietnam War . . . 1,000.

Thus, it's relatively easy to see that the Legion lost an estimated 55,000 members by death in the one year period, a mortality rate membership experts believe will continue for some time.

The point behind the grim figures is that merely to stand still the Legion needs 55,000 *new* members each year just to take care of the loss of membership by death, not to mention other factors that tend to reduce enrollments.

Another major negative factor on membership is the extremely high mobility of the Vietnam veteran. Contact with him is difficult because he will likely move from the place that he returns to following discharge within a short period of time.

But there was much that was good about 1972. Year-end figures showed 36 departments had surpassed their 1971 final membership, 39 had reached their goals and eight were at an all-time high. The eight departments: Minn., Fla., Md., Hawaii, N. Dak., S. Dak., Alaska and Mexico. Minnesota hit its eighth straight annual membership all-time high, Florida its seventh, Maryland its sixth and Hawaii and North Dakota their fifth. Alaska was at an all-time high, its first since 1948 and South Dakota for the first year since 1960.

For the 1973 membership year results thus far were also a mixed bag of pluses and minuses. The Veterans Day target (actually Nov. 17 for Membership Division purposes) found 39 departments

National Commander Matthews and Legion Group Return from Visit to U.S.S.R.



In photo at left, Legion leaders and Soviet War Veterans Committee officers salute after placement of wreath at the Tomb of the Soviet Unknown Soldier, Red Square, Moscow. In center of group are Nat'l Cmdr Joe L. Matthews, James F. O'Neil, Publisher of this magazine, and John Kane, Legion Foreign Relations Division representative. Not shown is Matthew Irvin, Legion Public Relations Division representative. Purpose of the historic journey was to establish relationships with veterans of the U.S.S.R. and Poland in the interests of lessening world tensions and aiding world peace. The group left Wash. D. C., Dec. 10 by jet for Moscow via London, stayed five days in the Soviet capital, trained overnight to Leningrad, then headed for Warsaw. Bad weather forced an overnight detour to Budapest after which they got into Warsaw, then finally flew home via Copenhagen and London to New York on Dec. 20.

reaching their targets. The national target of 1,380,956 was surpassed by a membership turn-in of 1,409,518.

But by mid-December of 1972, 1973 membership was running about 140,000 behind the same date for the year previous. A large part of this was attributed to the fact that membership in Dec. 1971 was artificially stimulated because posts and departments were attempting to get dues in under the deadline of the previously mentioned per capita increase. However, national and department membership workers were confident gains would soon start showing up in the lists and pointed out that 1973 totals at mid-December 1972 compared very favorably with those of two years ago when there was no dues increase factor.

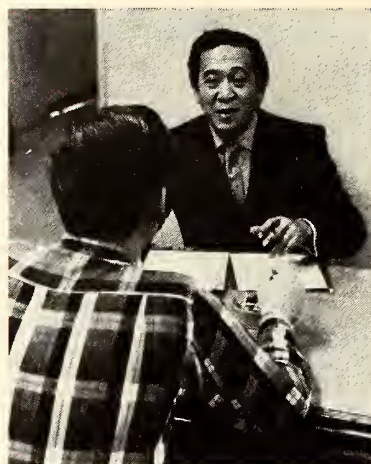
Strong hopes were also resting on the performance of the 13 departments participating in the direct billing system for dues. In December of 1972, the 13 showed a net gain of 16,860 members and all were above the national average in the percentage of their membership target. An additional 22 departments at presstime signified they will also participate in the program for the 1974 membership year which will be initiated later this summer.

Membership experts were keeping a close watch on the direct billing departments and cautioned that the computerized billing program is not a substitute for healthy membership work at the post level, a full program of community activities and a good service officer monitoring the rights and benefits of his post members. They noted that direct billing is designed to put an automatic element into membership-getting that will efficiently process dues of members accustomed to paying quickly and by mail.

Another side effect of the unusually heavy membership turn-in of 1972 dues in December 1971 and early January 1972 may be felt in subscriptions to this magazine. If there is an unusual delay in the receipt of a member's National Record Card at National Headquarters, particularly that of a member who normally renews early, there is a risk that his subscription to this magazine may expire because the gap from his prior early renewal and a following late renewal may be too great. The member's dues assure him of 12 issues of this magazine but if a renewal is not in the file after the 12th issue has been mailed the subscription is automatically expired. There is no way to know that the member paid his dues but that somewhere along the line it was held up for one reason or another. Prompt transmittals can avoid this problem. Cancellation of the subscription may also endanger preservation of a member's record of continuous membership—a precious thing to many Legionnaires.



Northport VA Hospital personnel quickly set up "satellite clinic" reception desk with portable files in trophy room at Charles Wagner Legion Post 421, Hicksville, N.Y.



In photo at left, Dr. Fred Evora has personal consultation with a client and later (in photo with his back to the camera) conducts a large group therapy session. All pictures were purposely photographed so as to protect privacy of the clients.



VA Nurse Mrs. Virginia Falk plays cards with client at Babylon Post 94 and Legion Auxiliary volunteer worker (in photo at right) admires a client's portrait painting.



Post 421's Auxiliary members and wives of clients held a Christmas luncheon party for clients, VA personnel and guests.

VA Hospital Personnel Set Up Satellite Clinics at Legion Posts

SEVEN community-minded Legion posts on Long Island, N.Y., have answered a Veterans Administration call to help launch one of the most innovative, exciting and significant mental health care programs ever attempted.

Termed "psychosocial aftercare" by the dedicated health personnel who pioneered it at Northport VA Hospital, it began with the simple idea that better mental health care for many afflicted veterans could be more quickly and efficiently achieved by bringing it to the patient rather than by bringing the patient to the hospital.

Standard procedure has been to keep patients in custodial care in hospitals, letting some go home at later stages in their treatment but then requiring them to return to the hospital for medication, therapy or other rehabilitative process. Travel to hospital is a major factor, not only because of the great distances and cost involved but also because it reminds the patient he is linked to the hospital. Thus the concept of satellite clinics developed, made largely possible by imaginative thinking and the new wonder drugs developed since WW2.

But where could such satellite clinics be held? What neutral, non-hospital-like place could serve such a purpose? And where would the funds come from?

Dr. Sal La Cerva, Director of Northport VA Hospital, who conceived the VA program, went to The American Legion for help. Late in 1970 he met with then N.Y. Dep't Cmdr Ray Wellington and Suffolk County Cmdr Rocco Cerullo to ask for space in Legion post homes to hold clinical programs.

By February of 1971 Legion Posts 365 of Bayshore and 269 of Patchogue were in operation as satellite clinics. In short order, Post 94 of Babylon, Post 155 of Lake Ronkonkoma, Post 929 of Center Moriches and Post 273 of Riverhead also opened their doors and their hearts. And

by June of 1972, Nassau County Post 421 of Hicksville was running a full satellite clinic program too.

Generally, the routine goes like this. On days when satellite clinics are scheduled, teams of VA doctors, nurses and administrative personnel (with patient files) meet at designated post homes with volunteer Legion and Auxiliary members. In no time at all, it's instant clinic and patients (hereafter known as clients) begin to show up, some accompanied by family members. Depending on client needs and the schedule there's group therapy (often 50 or more people and including family members), personal consultation, arts and crafts work, films or some other rehabilitative program.

Not to single out one Legion post more than any other but merely to show a typical example of the work that's being done, here's Charles Wagner Post 421's record as reported by Program co-chair-

men Lou Cesta and Jim Carter. The satellite clinic opened in June of 1972 and up to December of that year had served some 1,500 clients and its volunteers had totaled more than 1,800 hours of service.

Coffee and doughnuts are always in abundance and luncheons are often served at some of them. There are also group trips to various points of interest, depending on the season.

Briefly, what does it all mean?

To the VA, it means being able to serve more veterans better at less cost. One simple comparison points it up. At the end of fiscal year 1969 (June 30, 1969), Northport VA Hospital had treated 1,552 neuropsychiatric in-patients and 554 out-patients. At the end of fiscal year 1972 (June 30, 1972), the hospital had treated 424 in-patients and 2,707 out-patients.

To the clients, it means being able to live at home or in a home-like environment and then be able to quickly get to a nearby place where there is professional help in a friendly non-institutional atmosphere.

To Legion members, it means another chance "to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

That's what it's all about.

The Legion at Christmas

The 28th Annual Heart of Gold program, supported by the Illinois Legion and Auxiliary, spent approximately \$40,000 on Christmas gifts for 14,227 hospitalized male and female veterans in 31 hospitals during the Christmas season. The gifts were wrapped by Legionnaires and Auxiliaries throughout the state.

With the hope that it will eventually become the Christmas Tree for the City of Duluth, Minn., a Peace Tree was

(Continued on page 36)

Air Service Post 501 Installs



Air Service Post 501, New York, N.Y., installed its officers late in November at a ceremony attended by Nat'l Cmdr Joe L. Matthews, third from left. Arthur Ward, 2nd from left, was installed as Post Cmdr and Rev. John Denny, far right, was named Post Chaplain. Maxwell A. Kriendler, left, outgoing Post Cmdr, received an award for being only the second post member to have served as Cmdr for four terms, the first having been Bernt Balchen, famed pioneer airman and explorer.

Past National Commander James E. Powers Dead at 62

Past National Commander James E. Powers (1962-63) of Macon, Ga., is dead at 62, victim of a fatal heart attack on Dec. 10, 1972.

At the time of his passing the former national Legion leader was serving (and had served since 1965) as Chairman of The American Legion Magazine Commission, the governing body overseeing the affairs of this magazine. In fact, he had only just returned to his home the preceding day from meetings at the magazine offices in New York where he had presided over printing contract talks.

Though recently Mr. Powers appeared in good health, he had a history of heart problems and suffered a severe coronary about two years ago, with another attack early in 1972.

Hundreds of persons attended the funeral at Memorial Chapel in Macon and the interment at Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery in Monroe County. Among them were friends, neighbors, Legionnaires from Georgia and around the country, and employees of the Bibb County Tax Commission. When he succumbed, Mr. Powers was Tax Commissioner of Bibb County.

National Vice Commander Tim Craig (N.C.) represented National Commander Joe L. Matthews at the observances. The Nat'l Cmdr was visiting veterans medical and rehabilitation facilities in the U.S.S.R. at the time. Ironically, Cmdr Matthews was defeated by Mr. Powers when both men vied for the Legion's top office at the Las Vegas National Convention in October 1962 and the traditional motion to make the vote tally unanimous came from losing candidate



James E. Powers

Matthews at the conclusion of the roll call. Thus, the two men were and remained friends through the years.

National Executive Committeeman E. Roy Stone (S.C.) represented the National Executive Committee and Ben Truskoski (Conn.), Vice Chairman of The American Legion Magazine Commission, represented the latter group.

A veteran of WW2 U.S. Army Transportation Corps service in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Mr. Powers became an active member of Macon Post 74 in 1946 soon after release from service as a first lieutenant.

From then on, he climbed the Legion ladder steadily and strongly, handling every leadership task at post, department and national level with wisdom and brilliance. To list only a few of his posts, he served as Post 74 Commander three times, was Georgia Department Commander in 1951-52

and was Georgia's National Executive Committeeman from 1954 to 1962 when he was elected to the Legion's top office. In addition to his Chairmanship of The American Legion Magazine Commission at his passing he also was lending his talents and experience as consultant to the special "Spirit of '76 Committee," created to study and recommend ways that the Legion could effectively participate in the nation's bicentennial celebration.

The very model of service "to the community, state and nation," Mr. Powers served for 15 years as Director of the Macon Office of the Georgia Dep't of Veterans Service, was a member of the Department Service Officers Ass'n, the Dominion Ass'n, the Georgia Master 4-H Club, the Georgia Farm Bureau and numerous other civic clubs and associations. In 1967 he was campaign chairman for the United Cerebral Palsy Fund Drive in Bibb County and has been active in American Legion Baseball and Boy Scouting as a Scoutmaster and Troop Commissioner, among other things.

A member of Cherokee Heights Methodist Church in Macon, he also served as President of its men's Bible Class and regularly taught classes.

James E. Powers was born July 26, 1910 in Lorane, Ga., the 11th of 15 children, and was one of seven brothers who served in the U.S. Armed Forces in WW1 and WW2.

Among survivors are his widow, Katherine McCamy Powers of Macon, a son, James E. Powers, Jr., who is with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and three grandchildren.



Peace Tree planted in Duluth, Minn.

planted on November 11 in the Civic Center by people active in POW/MIA activities. This evergreen tree is meant to be symbolic of everlasting peace in the

world. In the photo the planters, from l. to rt., are Mayor Ben Boo; Mary Deihl, a member of the Arnold Air Society, Univ. of Minnesota; Mrs. Michele Turner, Red Cross Volunteer, whose husband, T/Sgt. Thomas Turner, is presently stationed in Greenland; and Glenn Nielson, Legion Dep't Cmdr.

Post 5, Nashville, Tenn., gave its annual Christmas party for about 2,000 underprivileged children in the War Memorial Auditorium, aided by radio station WSIX, which supplied part of the funds with its Parade of Pennies.

The Place: Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home, Xenia, Ohio. The Goal: That every child in the Home receive at least one gift on Christmas morning, plus the opportunity of selecting it beforehand at a department store. This is a project of the Ohio Legion and Auxiliary. Each October a committee meet-

ing is held at the Xenia Home to determine the need of the 350 children and pledge money for the gifts.

On Shopping Day the children are given a specified amount of script money, depending on their age, and are taken into Xenia and given time to select their gifts. Each gift is marked with the name of a child, wrapped, and later taken to the Home to be delivered by Santa Claus on Christmas morning.

In addition to making contributions to the Christmas program, many of the committee members visit the Home on Christmas Eve to help wrap gifts that have been given to the cottages by various posts, units and individuals. The members of the committee then help distribute the gifts to the children and share the festivities with them.

In New York, Korean veteran Henry
(Continued on page 38)



LEGIONNAIRES:

You don't have to be rich to increase your insurance estate.

YOU COULD GET UP TO \$10,000 EXTRA PROTECTION FOR ONLY \$24 A YEAR

If you don't have enough life insurance coverage, you could be gambling with your family's financial future. If something should happen to you, someone will have to pay off the mortgage, the car, appliances, home improvements and still try to give the kids a decent education.

And with the way the cost of living has skyrocketed in the last few years, the insurance you started with is probably not enough now. Official American Legion Life Insurance can give you big ADD-ON protection. It gives your family sound financial security . . . at low-cost Legionnaire only rates.

If you are a Viet Vet under age 30, for example, you can apply for 4 units, which if approved, will give your family up to \$40,000 (lesser amounts are available to Legionnaires at higher ages) of protection. Just think how far that money would go toward taking care of your family's expenses. And only you, as a Legionnaire in good standing and under age 70, can enroll for such valuable protection.

You can stack the deck in your favor. The chart below explains your options and the amount of premium to send in with your enrollment. So fill out the enrollment card and mail it today.

Amount of Premium to Mail with your Enrollment					
Month Enrollment Card Signed	AMOUNTS TO BE REMITTED FOR:				
	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit	½ Unit
January	\$88	\$66	\$44	\$22	\$11
February	80	60	40	20	10
March	72	54	36	18	9
April	64	48	32	16	8
May	56	42	28	14	7
June	48	36	24	12	6
July	40	30	20	10	5
August	32	24	16	8	4
September	24	18	12	6	3
October	16	12	8	4	2
November	8	6	4	2	1
December	96	72	48	24	12

HERE ARE YOUR AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN BENEFITS					
Amount paid determined by age at death					
Age at Death	FOUR UNITS (Total Coverage Ouring 1973)	THREE UNITS (Total Coverage Ouring 1973)	TWO UNITS (Total Coverage Ouring 1973)	ONE UNIT (Total Coverage Ouring 1973)	HALF UNIT (Total Coverage Ouring 1973)
†through Age 29	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
30-34	32,000	24,000	16,000	8,000	4,000
35-44	18,000	13,500	9,000	4,500	2,250
45-54	8,800	6,600	4,400	2,200	1,100
55-59	4,800	3,600	2,400	1,200	600
60-64	3,200	2,400	1,600	800	400
65-69	2,000	1,500	1,000	500	250
**70-74*	1,320	990	660	330	165

* Insurance terminates on the 1st day of January coinciding with or next following your 75th birthday.
** No persons, age 70 or over (including those already insured) will be accepted for new insurance.
† Special age bracket for Viet-Vets.

HOW TO ENROLL

1. Type or print required information on Enrollment Form. Be sure to answer all questions and indicate the number of Units desired by checking the appropriate box.

2. See chart above for amount of premium to send with Enrollment. Make check or money order payable to: The American Legion Life Insurance Plan.

3. IF YOU LIVE IN ILL., N.J., N.Y., N.C., OHIO, P.R., TEX., OR WIS. send for an enrollment/application for use in your state. Applications and/or benefits vary slightly in these areas.

4. If you live in Arkansas or Idaho, this offer does not apply; send for special brochure.

5. Mail the Enrollment and Premium to: The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680

*Legionnaires who already own one, two, or three units may apply for additional units to bring the total to a maximum of Four Units. If you now hold ½ unit, any addition must include another ½ unit, so that you end up with a whole number of units.

ENROLLMENT CARD FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State Zip

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for the amount of insurance indicated below. (check appropriate box or boxes).

4 Units ☐ 3 Units ☐ 2 Units ☐ 1 Unit ☐ ½ Unit ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment: Answer all questions.

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?
Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. During the last five years, have you ever had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19____ Signature of
GMA-300-19 10-72 (Univ.) Applicant _____

The American Legion offers this insurance through Occidental Life Insurance Company of California. Home Office: Los Angeles

☐ I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance: My present certificate number is _____



Auxiliary aids Brooklyn, N.Y., VA Hosp.

Micale (in wheelchair in photo) was the first of approximately 800 patients at the **Brooklyn VA hospital** to select free Christmas gifts for members of his family at the hospital gift shop opened for the 22nd year by the **Second District Auxiliary**. Auxiliary members also wrapped and mailed more than 5,000 gifts for the veterans. Money for the program was donated by posts and units in **Kings and Richmond Counties**. Helping Micale with his Christmas shopping from left are Dr. Milton Ginsberg, hospital director; Vera Jenkins, Kings Co. Auxiliary chairman; Gladys Di Loreto, Kings Co. gift shop chairman; and Mary Ochs, Richmond Co. chairman.

Post and Unit 880, Eden, N.Y., put their energies to five special projects during Christmas season. They packed approximately 50 boxes for Eden servicemen and women who would not be home for Christmas.

Then, for children of the South Towns Workshop and BOCES School: a bowling party. Forty-two attended. About 100 children of the Brant School were given a party at the post. Both parties included gifts and lunch. Other gifts were distributed to BOCES children attending elementary school. Mrs. Thomas Baird was chairman of these parties.

Gifts were distributed by the Eden Post to various nursing home patients.

Next on the Post 880 agenda was a roast beef dinner and card party for Golden Agers and Senior Citizens of Eden, with Mrs. Karl Stender as chairman. There were about 150 attending and receiving gifts.

"Finally, our largest project was the children's Christmas party," writes Marilyn L. DeBalski, Unit 880 secretary, "open to all children of the town from infants to those ten years of age. About 900 attended and received a gift." Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Calvin Miller were co-chairmen. Mrs. Chester Mital is Unit president; on the Committee were Mrs. Tessie Sammarco and Post Cmdr Robert Biddlecom.

Legion Sponsors Apartments

A Senior Citizens High Rise (non-profit) apartment building will be built in **Keyport, N.J.**, sponsored by **Raritan Post 23**. "It is the first SCHR," says Fred

Kruser, president, Keyport Legion Apts., Inc., "to be sponsored by a Legion post in New Jersey which will be financed by the N.J. Housing Finance Agency."

The 209-unit building will be erected on the site of the first house ever built in Keyport, the Kearney mansion, completed in 1717 and destroyed by fire last year. Dep't Cmdr Albert Robotti and Post Cmdr Edward Wilson assisted in the groundbreaking.

The new structure will include 90 efficiency units and 118 one-bedroom units and will be financed by a \$5.4 million, 48-year mortgage from the NJHFA. Completion is scheduled for mid-1974.

In the photo, l. to rt.: A. Isserman, consultant; R. Riciardi, builder; C. Bausis, Corp. sec'y; F. Weigand, Corp. att'y; F. Kruser, Corp. president; E. Wilson, Post 23 Cmdr; P. Lanning, Corp. member; G. Creed, Corp. member (deceased 10-19-72); M. Gale, Corp. member; and F. Laughlin, Corp. treasurer; absent: T. Judge, Corp. VP.



Legion apartments for Senior Citizens

One-Year Post History Contest

For the first time, and upon the recommendation of the Nat'l Assoc. of Dep't Historians of The American Legion, the Nat'l Historian will conduct a One-Year Post History Contest.

A complete copy of the contest rules may be had by writing to the Nat'l Historian, Mrs. Loretta O. Phillips, The American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

"Every historian of a post is invited to participate in this new contest," said Mrs. Phillips. "Posts will be invited to submit their histories to a Dep't History Contest, if one be held, and the Dep't First Place winner's entry will be forwarded to the Nat'l Historian for judging in the 1973 Nat'l Contest."

"It has been a well-established policy of the Legion," added Mrs. Phillips, "to encourage the writing of post histories, in the belief that through such readable stories the overall history of The American Legion could be adequately preserved."

The wholehearted cooperation of all Legion officials is being sought in this endeavor. Particularly, Dep't officials are asked to give every possible support to the Dep't Historian in establishing a Post History Contest in his or her own Department so that the Nat'l Organiza-

tion may receive as many entries as possible.

There will be cash awards of from \$25 to \$150, citations, and Certificates of Honorable Mention.

All entries must be in the Nat'l Historian's office not later than Sept. 1, 1973. Anyone knowing that he or she cannot make this deadline should get in touch with the Nat'l Historian for permission to send the entry in after the deadline date.

BRIEFLY NOTED

VA HOSPITAL, HOUSTON, TEXAS



Viet vet tries out special controls car.

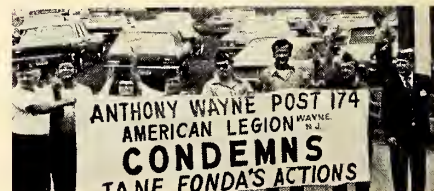
Stanley Kendall, a Vietnam veteran patient in the **Houston, Texas, VA Hospital Spinal Cord Injury Unit**, gets set (see photo) to try out the new specially equipped Dodge Polara donated to the hospital through the efforts of the Legion and the Gulf Coast Dodge Co. in Houston. The car, equipped with hand controls for use by paralyzed veterans in driver training, will be replaced yearly. Looking on are, l. to rt., U.S. Representative Robert Casey, 22nd District; Dr. John Claiborne, hospital director; Norm Livermore, owner, Gulf Coast Dodge Co., and Tom Griffith, Cmdr, **22nd Legion District**.

Legionnaires in **South Buffalo, N.Y.**, were pleased to see, on Veterans Day, a sign in front of Southside Junior H.S. which read, "Thank You, Veterans, For Serving Our Country!" Credit goes, says **Post 721**, to students in Grades 6-9 and the principal, Rocco Lanperelli.

Signs designating Interstate 75 freeway in **Michigan** as "The American Legion Highway" have been placed in rest areas and travel information centers between the Ohio border and the international boundary at Sault Ste. Marie.

POSTS IN ACTION

PATERSON EVENING NEWS PHOTO



A peaceful but to-the-point protest

Appearing at William Paterson College, (Continued on page 40)

Grass Seed Is For The Birds! Zoysia Saves Time, Work And Money

**EARLY BIRD SPECIAL! ORDER NOW
AND GET UP TO 200 PLUGS FREE!**



By Mike Senkiw
Agronomist

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it.

Amazoy is the Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow . . . until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases infest it.

That's what happens to ordinary grass, but not to Zoysia.

"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn ". . . is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in . . . Last summer we had it mowed (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds—it's just wonderful!"

Wonderful? Yes, Zoysia Grass IS wonderful! Plant it now and like Mrs. Mitter you'll cut mowing by 2/3 . . . never have another weed problem all summer long the rest of your life!

And from Iowa came word that the state's largest Men's Garden Club picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" in its area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

These represent but 2 of thousands of happy Zoysia owners. Their experiences show that you, too, can have a lawn that stays green and beautiful thru blistering heat, water bans—even drought!

CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement . . . ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by 3/4.

WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffing, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it—or themselves.

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious Amazoy grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long! It will NOT winter kill. Goes off its green color after killing frost, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true perennial!

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Now's the time to order your Zoysia plugs—to get started on a lawn that will choke out crabgrass and weeds all summer long and year after year.

Plug it into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas". Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil", clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, and I guarantee it to grow!

PERFECT FOR SLOPES

If slopes are a problem, plug in Amazoy and let it stop erosion. Or plug it into hard-to-cover spots, play-worn areas, etc.

PLUG AMAZOY INTO OLD LAWN, NEW GROUND OR NURSERY AREA

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style. Every plug 3 sq. inches.

When planted in existing lawn areas plugs will spread to drive out old, unwanted growth, including weeds. Easy planting instructions with order.

Your Own Supply of Plug Transplants

Your established turf provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas as you may desire.

NO SOD, NO SEED

There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia. Grass and sod or ordinary grass carries with it the same problems as seed—like weeds, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc. That's why Amazoy comes in pre-cut plugs . . . your assurance of lawn success.

Every Plug Guaranteed to Grow

In Your Area • In Your Soil

- **WON'T WINTER KILL**—has survived temperatures 30° below zero!
- **WON'T HEAT KILL**—when other grasses burn out, Amazoy remains green and lovely!

Every plug must grow within 45 days or we replace it free. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product.

Consider the time and money you invest in your lawn and it doesn't pay to struggle with grass that burns out just when you want it most. Order Amazoy now and let it spread into thrillingly beautiful turf!

FREE UP TO 200 PLUGS
For Ordering Early!

Order Now For
Earliest Planting
In Your Area

100 Plugs plus
bonus of 10. TOTAL
of 110 PLUGS **6⁹⁵**

100 plugs
and plugger,
plus bonus
of 20 FREE
TOTAL 120
PLUGS **9⁹⁵**

200 plugs
and plugger,
plus bonus
of 25 FREE
TOTAL 225
PLUGS **13⁷⁵**

300 plugs
and plugger,
plus bonus
of 50 FREE
TOTAL 350
PLUGS **17⁷⁵**

1100 plugs
and plugger,
plus bonus
of 200 FREE
TOTAL 1300
PLUGS **39⁹⁵**

Work Less • Worry Less • Spend Less

- Easy To Plant, Easy To Care For
- Perfect For Problem Areas
- Reduces Mowing 2/3
- Stays Green Through Droughts
- Resists Blight, Diseases And Most Insects
- Won't Winter Kill
- Laughs At Water Bans

No Need To Rip Out Your Present Grass Plug In Amazoy

SAVE

ON PATENTED
STEP-ON PLUGGER,
OR GET IT FREE
WITH LARGER

ORDERS OF 600 PLUGS OR MORE.

A growth-producing 2-way plugger that saves bending, time, work. Cuts away competing growth at same time it digs holes for plugs. Invaluable for transplanting. Rugged yet so light a woman can use it.

Just set Amazoy plugs into holes in ground like a cork in a bottle. (Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard style.) Easy planting instructions with each order.

Order now for Bonus Plugs and earliest delivery at planting time in your area. Each order is shipped the same day as taken from the soil, shipping charge collect, via most economical means.

To: Mr. Mike Senkiw, Zoysia Farm Nurseries, Dept. 426
6414 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Maryland 21215

Dear Mr. Senkiw: Please send me the quantity of guaranteed Amazoy as checked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> 100 Plugs plus bonus of 10. TOTAL 110 PLUGS..... \$6⁹⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> 100 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 20 FREE. TOTAL OF 120 PLUGS..... \$9⁹⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> 200 Plugs plus bonus of 20 FREE. TOTAL OF 220 PLUGS..... \$11²⁰
<input type="checkbox"/> 200 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 25 FREE. TOTAL 225 PLUGS..... \$13⁷⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> 300 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 50 PLUGS FREE. TOTAL 350 PLUGS..... \$17⁷⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> 1100 Plugs & Plugger plus bonus of 200 plugs. TOTAL 1300 PLUGS..... \$39⁹⁵

I Enclose \$..... Check..... M.O.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

STATE..... ZIP.....

Wayne, N.J., actress Jane Fonda said, according to the Paterson Evening News, that the war was not a matter of one country invading another but of "national reunification." At the same time she cited the history of Vietnam as one of constant struggling to repulse invaders, and said that President Nixon uses invasion to justify U.S. intervention. **Post 174** (see photo) staged a peaceful protest at the college. Joseph Quigley, vice cmr of **Passaic County Legion**, said: "We do not agree with what Jane Fonda says. We do not like the idea of her going to Hanoi, and we think she is disgracing the Fonda name."

Post 263, New York, N.Y., got a New York City Council citation for having given \$39,000 to community and other causes in a year. The post's Legion baseball team, sectional champion, currently finances scholarships to the extent of \$16,000. The Bingo operation (Auxiliary strong here) was cited for excellence by the Director, State Bingo Comm.



Heading parade of World Parachutists

The All-Vietnam Color Guard of **Post 135, of Tahlequah, Okla.**, headed the opening parade for the 11th World Parachuting Championships (competitors from 35 countries). From l. to rt. in the photo: C. Nibarger carries the United States flag; V. Woods, Federation Aeronautique International; C. Craig, Okla-

homa flag; E. Hartness, U.S. Parachuting flag; J. Clark, American Legion Post 135 flag; C. Kilpatrick, Nat'l Aeronautic Assoc.; G. Hix, World Parachuting flag; and R. Riechhart, DAV flag.

The Dep't of the **Philippines** had its induction ceremonies for officers on October 19, and many of those in attendance stayed over to the next day. For October 20 was the 28th Anniversary of the landing of the American forces in Leyte, led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. **Post 69, Tacloban City**, made it a memorable occasion, hosting Maj. Gae Failace, who was with General MacArthur at the landing; Mayor Filomeno Arteche; Thomas Price, USVA Director, Manila; ex-Congressman Atilano Cinco, Phil-Veterans Administrator; and Col. Simcon Medalla, Dep't Cmdr.

Twin Lakes, Wis., Post and Unit 544 participated in sponsoring Paraplegic Day (held every year) for veterans in Hines and Woods VA Hospitals. Fifty-nine patients attended. A fishing outing was followed by a brat and hamburger cookout with beer. Then came a parade of wheel chairs down Main St. to the Hildebrandt Dep't Store, where all the veterans received a \$7 certificate donated by the store owner, to spend as they chose. The day was basically sponsored by the Sportsmen Club of Twin Lakes and engineered by Ted LaPorte.

Post 676, Durand, Ill., and the Durand Athletic Assn. have completed a \$12,500 project of revitalizing Legion Memorial Park, replacing field lights with Heliarc mercury vapor lights, new backstop, and new combination baseball/football scoreboard. The Legion will pay two-thirds of the cost. The field is used by the Durand H.S. football team, junior tackle football, Punt, Pass and Kick contests. Little League teams, 4H teams throughout Winnebago Co., and men and women softball teams. L. to rt. in photo: M. Patterson and J. Dixon, Association members, explain the new scoreboard to D. Arndt, ball park chmn. and L. Daniels, Post Cmdr.



Post 676 Ill.: refurbished sports field.

In recognition of the **Queen's Co., N.Y.**, Legion's efforts toward encouraging religious instruction for children, Queens



Queens Co., N.Y.: religion of choice.

Borough President Donald R. Manes (rt.) proclaimed the month beginning Sept. 20 as Religious Education Registration Month. In the photo, at left, seated, is Rev. Robert Baker, Executive Director, Released Time Committee of New York City; behind him is Frank Sealise, Area Chairman and chaplain of **Post 298, Elmhurst-Jackson Hts.**

Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz., hosted "The Bedpan Circuit" at the VA Hospital, providing continuous walk-through entertainment. Each act ran about 30 minutes. As soon as an act finished, it moved to another ward and a succeeding act followed. "The Bedpan Circuit" is a function of Voluntary Entertainment for Hospitalized Veterans, 1350 E. Bethany (Continued on page 42)

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

5th Marine Div, 2nd Bn, Co E (Korean Pullout, Sascho or Kobe, Japan, Winter 1954-55)—Need information from Capt Sheehan, Sgt Martinez, and any other comrades who recall that Clyde Shye was struck on the head, hospitalized unconscious twice in a Japanese hospital, and transferred to a medical ward on the ship Gen. E. E. Collins. Write "CD155, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

1903rd Eng & Avn Bn (Ie Shima, Okinawa June 24, 1945)—Need information from 1st Sgt Kirkpatrick, Capt Field, and Capt Loftus (Chaplain) and any other comrades who knew that John Arthur Dunn received a head injury during bombing attack. Write "CD156, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

3rd Army, 97th Div, MP Platoon Att to Hq, 38th Reg Combat MPs (So. Germany near Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, near Czech Border, May 7, 1945)—Need information from Danko (Calif.), jeep driver Pfc Johnson (Ohio?), Huff (Brooklyn), Tasso (Neb.), any comrade att to 97th Div Mp or 387th Reg, medics att to Field Hosp or 303rd Field Art'y medics or personnel Medical Officer (Major) who treated Daniel Michael Curtis at Field Hosp, and knew that he suffered head, shoulder, arm, left side, and leg wounds and other injury when thrown from jeep that hit bomb crater. Write "CD157, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

178th Field Art'y, 2nd Bn, 13th Brigade Serv Bat (Zenith Barrack, about 30 mi from Salisbury, England 1942)—Need information from Cpl Henry, Capt McIntyre, Pvt Lee, Sgt Chandler, Morris, Miller and any other comrades who knew that Wheeler W. Caulder had a lung condition. Write "CD158, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Nov. 30, 1972

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1972.....	\$ 1,715,933
Benefits paid since April 1958.....	13,492,718
Basic Units in force (number).....	132,485
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1972.....	7,140
New Applications rejected.....	2,700

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

Buy a piece of Colorado and watch it grow!

COLORADO IS BOOMING

Early buyers reaped fortunes in the Denver area. Land bought for \$200.00 an acre was sold for \$20,000.00. The opportunity for profits like this in Denver are gone, but a new area of Colorado is now ready for public sale . . .

RIO GRANDE RANCHES

The future here is unlimited. Rio Grande Ranches are located in the heart of the beautiful San Luis Valley, surrounded by ranges of the Rocky Mountains. This is beautiful land, level to rolling. The air is clean; the climate healthy. All ranches are accessible by graded roads. This is a perfect place for raising children, retirement or as a vacation paradise.

RECREATION

Every outdoor recreation is here. Hunting for duck, elk, deer and bear. Camping and exploring in the Rio Grande National Forest. You'll find great fishing, boating and water skiing near your property. The Red River Ski area, only 40 miles away, offers wonderful skiing and winter sports. Yes, the San Luis Valley is truly a scenic and recreation wonderland.

ALL THIS AND MODERN CONVENIENCES TOO!

The cities of Alamosa and San Luis are friendly neighbors with stores, supermarkets, schools, churches and medical facilities. Alamosa is the home of Adams State College, one of Colorado's fastest growing Institutions of higher education.

YOU CAN BUY WHERE THE GIANTS INVEST!

You can feel a lot better about buying land where you know large corporations are investing. In the San Luis Valley, Forbes, Inc., publishers of the world's most respected financial magazine, bought a giant 168,000 acre ranch near Rio Grande Ranches. Malcolm Forbes, their president, publicly stated that they will turn a portion of the ranch into the largest and best known game preserve in the country, leaving the natural beauty untouched.

THE PRICE IS STILL LOW — NO DOWN PAYMENT!

Just \$395.00 per acre in 5 acre parcels. Your total monthly payment is \$15.00, LESS THAN 50¢ A DAY. There is no down payment, no interest, no salesman commissions, no carrying charges of any kind. Every cent you pay is applied to the purchase of your land.

WATCH YOUR DOLLARS GROW

Remember, this is acreage, not just a little plot of ground. Your 5 acre ranch will be equal in size to 20 city lots. We all know about the fortunes made by original investors in Denver. So . . .

ACT NOW — RANCHES ARE GOING FAST

As you might imagine, property at this price and these terms is going fast. Return the Reservation Form and a 5 acre ranch will be reserved in your name. NO obligation, NO salesman will call on you, so ACT NOW. Mail to Rio Grande Ranches Box 724, Alamosa, Colorado 81101.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT PLAN

BUYER MAY AT ANY TIME, WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF THE CONTRACT, COMPLETE A COMPANY GUIDED TOUR OF THE RIO GRANDE RANCHES AREA, AND, IF NOT SATISFIED, REQUEST IN WRITING A REFUND OF ALL MONIES PAID ON THE CONTRACT. THIS REQUEST MUST BE EXECUTED IMMEDIATELY UPON THE COMPLETION OF SAID TOUR.

RIO GRANDE RANCHES / BOX 724 / ALAMOSA, COLORADO 81101

YES, RESERVE a 5 acre Ranch for me. I understand the price is \$395 per acre (total price \$1,975) and my total monthly payment for the 5 acres will be \$15 . . . no down payment . . . no interest nor carrying charges. Please rush complete details, purchase contract and map showing the exact location of my property.

☐ Enclosed is my \$1 reservation deposit which will be credited to my account or fully refunded at my request within 30 days. Reservations subject to prior sale.

THIS OFFER IS SUBJECT TO ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Name _____ AL-2-73

Address _____

City _____ State & Zip _____

SHRINES OF FREEDOM TOUR JOIN NATIONAL CHAPLAIN FITZ FROM CHICAGO May 7, 1973 VISIT

LONDON · BRUSSELS · West BERLIN
East BERLIN · LENINGRAD · MOSCOW
ISTANBUL · ROME · PARIS
JET BY TWA · ALL MEALS
SIGHTSEEING · TRANSFERS
DELUXE HOTELS · GUIDES
20 DAYS ONLY \$1699

FOR BROCHURE, WRITE TO:
TRAVEL DIVISION

THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Now! Life Insurance Birth to Age 75

\$1000 First 30 Days
ONLY 25¢
Per Policy

CASH FOR YOUR FINAL EXPENSES
AVOID BEING A BURDEN TO YOUR FAMILY
Introductory Offer. Answer these 9
questions on a plain piece of paper and
mail with only 25¢ for 30 days' protec-
tion. Regular rate shown on policy.
Amounts usually issued without doctor
examination. **NEW LOW RATES.**

Ages	Amount	Ages	Amount
0 to 75	\$1000	15 to 45	\$2500

1. Print full name and address.
2. Date of birth?
3. Height? 3a. Weight?
4. Occupation, kind of work?
- 4a. Name and address of employer.
5. Sex?
6. Beneficiary and relationship to you?
7. To your knowledge have you had heart, lung, diabetes, cancer, or chronic disease? Are you deformed, lost a hand, foot, eye, or ever rejected for insurance?
8. State condition of your health.
9. Is this policy intended to take the place of an existing life insurance policy? Amount desired & Sign your name.

NO AGENT WILL CALL

Actual policy will be mailed you direct from Home Office. You be the judge.
Mail to: S. B. Hunt, Chairman

AMERICAN LIFE & ACC. INS. CO. OF ST. LOUIS
344 American Life Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63108

FREE PLAN Start Your Own Business Filing Saws



Start a steady repeat CASH business in your basement or garage. Earn up to \$6 an hour in your spare-time! Excellent profits in saw sharpening business! Automatic Foley Saw Filer easy to operate. Files combination saws, hand, and circular saws. No experience needed. H. C. Delbert wrote us, "Since I got my Foley Filer 5 years ago, I have averaged 4 1/2 saws each day since I started."

Every saw you sharpen brings you more customers. "I rented a two-car garage and have all the work I can do," writes Charles H. Smith.

FREE BOOK
Shows How to Start

Fact filled booklet tells you how to start a sparetime business immediately, how to get new business, how to advertise. Get "Money Making Facts" and details on Easy Payment Plan. No Salesman will call.

FOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
DEPT. 239-3, FOLEY BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55418



NEWS

Home Rd., Phoenix, Ariz. 85014. Honored guest at the hospital was Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Silvestre Herrera.



Post 137, Jacksonville, Fla., saluted both Veterans Days. Post Cmdr Charles Deveaux (in light jacket) and Ray Wells, Cmdr WW1 Barracks 491, place wreath on Eternal Flame Shrine on Nov. 11. Post took part in parade on October 23.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Grand Ridge Post 151, Grand Ridge, Fla.; Turner-Ragan Post 594, Warner Robins, Ga.; Bollock & McClarity Post 595, Dallas, Ga.; Emilio Albert De La Garza, Jr., Post 508, East Chicago, Ind.; Hibbing Post 352, Hibbing, Minn. and Denver Harbor Post 603, Houston, Tex.



Getting donations from community residents, Post 82 purchased this ambulance and donated it to serve the communities of Elizabeth, Elbert, and Kiowa, Colo.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Nat'l Cmdr Joe L. Matthews, awarded the International 'Correspondence Schools' Home Study Man of the Year award at luncheon ceremonies at Scranton, Pa., home of ICS. Cmdr Matthews took business administration courses through ICS between hitches in the Navy. The award was presented by ICS President Dr. John Walsh. Previous recipients have included Arthur Godfrey, Senator Stuart Symington and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Legionnaire Roland I. Pritikin, M.D. (Col. M.C.-USAR-Ret.), elected to the Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces.

Past Nat'l Chaplain (1961-62) Father Robert G. Keating, voted a Gold Key by the Connecticut Sports Writers Alliance. He was recognized for his con-

tribution to the Meriden School for Boys and the Cheshire Reformatory where he brought great names in athletics to speak to the boys.

Benjamin B. Truskoski, of Bristol, Conn., named to succeed the late James E. Powers (see page 36) as chairman of The American Legion Magazine Commission. He had been vice chairman. No new vice chairman has been named.

Legionnaire Arthur Becker, Southfield, Mich., Civil Defense Director and the Legion's 18th District CD chairman, who won first place in the Nat'l Civil Defense contest sponsored by the U.S. CD Council. Becker won on his Audio-Visual presentation of Civil Defense in the country. In the photo Becker, left, is



Legionnaire Becker wins CD contest.

congratulated by Mayor Norman Feder, center, and Judge Clarence Reid, Jr., chairman of the Southfield CD Council.

Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, of Cleveland, Ohio, former Congresswoman, philanthropist, and national and local civic leader, given the annual Daniel L. Mausser Americanism Award by Post 628, Seven Hills, Ohio, for her "magnanimous and selfless philanthropies and civic services which have perpetuated an historic family tradition for more than 50 years."

DEATHS

Ex-President Harry S. Truman, longtime Legionnaire (see page 15).

John F. Boschen, 78 of Marietta, S.C., a Maryland Legionnaire who was that Department's Commander in 1946-47.

George R. McBride, Past Dep't Cmdr of Panama (1938-39), in Axtell, Texas.

Bertrand L. Lagueux, 60, of Augusta, Me., Past Dep't Cmdr (1962-63).

James Whitley, 61, of Duncan, Okla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1952-53).

C. U. Gramelspacher, of Jasper, Ind., Past Dep't Cmdr (1942-43).

(Continued on opposite page)

Dean W. Reed, 55, of Windsor, Vt., Past Dep't Cmdr (1966-67) and at time of death alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman.

Harry O. Withington, of Charleston, S.C., Past Dep't Cmdr (1923-25).

Fred B. Ray, 90, of Rapid City, S.D., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman and Past Dep't Cmdr (both 1920-22).

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Anton J. Hahn, **Lyman W. Blodgett**, **Severa L. Wilford** and **Milton W. Palmgren** (all 1972) Post 103, Cotati, Calif.

Emil O. Kiefer and **Curtis D. Peters** (both 1972) Post 127, Glendale, Calif.

William N. Calvert (1972) Post 575, Los Angeles, Calif.

John W. Giddings and **Winifred O'Neil** (both 1972) Post 11, Bridgeport, Conn.

James P. Tracy and **Samuel Axelrod** (both 1972) Post 19, Willimantic, Conn.

Anthony Albert Altier (1964), **Hilmer C. Anderson** (1965), **John J. Fitzgerald** (1968), **Edward John Ebrausch** (1969) and **Harry Alfred Ohlinger** (1970) Post 646, Chicago, Ill.

Parker Lutz (1972) Post 10, Marion, Ind.

W. A. Linfor and **Fay Holliday** (both 1967) Post 210, Anita, Iowa.

Peter Smith, **William Weis**, **Anton Hemann**, **Anton Michols** and **Harry Hlrich** (all 1972) Post 569, Stacyville, Iowa.

Ronald Arvell Sharp (1972), **Jack D. Coston**,



Atsugi Post 46, 5th District, Dep't of Hawaii, presents check for \$900 for the Atsugi Youth Athletic Organization's use. Post has given total of \$1,600 this year. L. to rt. are **Dave Scott**, AYAO president; **Capt. F. H. Barker**, NAF's CO; **Nelson Merrill**, Post VC; and **John Cresto**, Post Cmdr.

Michael P. Burrow and **Gerald R. Simons** (all 1973) Post 38, Camp Zama, Japan.

Fred K. Harrison, **Ludwig T. Scherer**, **Lee A. Schloegel**, **Oscar F. Landry** (all 1971) and **John J. Fischer** (1972) Post 215, New Orleans, La.

Henry Brophy and **William E. Burgess** (both 1972) Post 14, Fairfield, Me.

Peter J. Brankovich and **Richard J. Guarnera** (both 1972) Post 184, Baltimore, Md.

Philip E. Carey (1961), **Clarence Bolinder** (1965), **Charles W. Noyes** (1966), **Angelo E. Mattie** (1967) and **Aldo P. Negri** (1969) Post 91, East Bridgewater, Mass.

Charles F. Melanson (1972) Post 331, Beverly, Mass.

Harry Stathis (1967) and **Ozias Paquin, Jr.** (1972) Post 1, St. Louis, Mo.

James Ireland (1972) Post 166, Lakewood, N.J.

Eugene L. Brandas and **Agatha Zengewald** (both 1972) Post 229, Roselle, N.J.

William Freer, **Booker Gaddis**, **Booker T. Mack** (all 1972) Post 266, Asbury Park, N.J.

Pearl Wrabley (1972) Post 350, Burlington, N.J.

Edward Serafin, **Stanley Benedict**, **Bruno Czerniak**, **Andrew Tylawski** and **Frank Duplak** (all 1972) Post 359, Passaic, N.J.

John J. Othmer (1972) Post 19, Bronx, N.Y.

George Dyson (1972) Post 366, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

James Troutner, Sr., **W. Howard Vanderhoef**, **Lewis Willoughby** (all 1971) and **Merton G. Thurber** (1972) Post 527, Hamburg, N.Y.

Nathaniel Bloom (1972) Post 670, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Albert Chas. Borrmann, **Mercer Williams** and **Robert Desmond** (all 1971) Post 1089, New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Kenneth Koch (1973) Post 1513, Madrid, N.Y.

James H. Campav and **Robert A. Holmes** (both 1972) Post 1738, West Islip, N.Y.

Howard M. Gray (1972) Post 44, Canton, Ohio.

Arthur H. Nelson, **Floyd L. Reed**, **Robert M. Trate** and **George S. Simpler** (all 1973) Post 104, Montoursville, Pa.

John Gondella, **Charles Hodge Sr.**, **William H. Horger**, **Harold Morris** and **Willard Neiger** (all 1972) Post 306, Taylor, Penna.

Michael G. Matika and **Royce Miller** (both 1972) Post 739, Hokendauqua, Penna.

Otto Anderson, **Paul Broer**, **P. K. Brost**, **Lee Cranston** and **John A. Davis** (all 1972) Post 7, Huron, South Dakota.

Peter Roller (1972) Post 18, Mitchell, South Dakota.

William Berry (1972) Post 159, Vashon, Wash.

George H. Ackermann (1972) Post 178, Greenfield, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

WITHOUT A SINGLE CENT OF RISK FOR YOU... WE GUARANTEE YOU CAN TURN EVERY \$1.00 INTO \$3.00 OR MORE... IN 30 DAYS OR LESS... WITH NO HARD SELLING AT ALL!

There's no easier, faster way to make big money, spare time or full time, than by simply showing friends, neighbors and others The Minton Collection of superior jewelry at remarkably low prices. Every Minton Creation looks worth at least two or three times its actual price—so you can take fast orders, right and left, just showing the Collection—with no hard selling at all! You need no previous experience to be successful, right from the start!

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Fabulous profits for you! Every Minton Creation costs you only 1/3 of the low suggested retail price... or even less. Jewelry that sells for \$15 costs you \$5 or less and pays you \$10 or more profit. Pay only \$10 or less for Jewelry you sell for \$30, and pocket \$20 or more pure profit! Taking orders at these low prices, you triple your money, at least!

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Lifetime Guarantee!

Every Creation in The Minton Collection is so superbly fashioned with expert craftsmanship and superior materials that we dare to supply a printed, signed Certificate—FREE—which guarantees each Jewelry Creation for life. Should anything ever go wrong with a Minton Creation, Minton will replace it with a new one for only a small service charge. This outstanding Lifetime Guarantee assures complete customer confidence and immediate orders.

You Don't Risk a Penny!

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A Division of Jewelry Box Corporation of America

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NEWS

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Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given. Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to: O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

3rd & 6th Army Hq & Hq Co (WW2)—(June) George Mullens, 518 Park, Baytown, Tex. 77520

4th Div—(July) Ruben Snitkin, 1522 Fallowfield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216

5th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug.) George Tavani, 373 So. Rocky River Dr., Berea, O. 44017

7th Div (WW1)—(May) Hobart Young, 1113-B Argyle Circle, Lakewood, N.J. 08701

9th Inf Reg't, Co D, Mortar Platoon—(July) Bud Russell, 4008 Rhea Rd., Wichita Falls, Tex. 76308

10th Inf Reg't—(Aug.) Woodrow Stratton, P.O. Box 494, Williamsburg, Va. 23185

11th Airborne Div—(July) Richard Hoyt, Box 373, Johnson, Ark. 72741

12th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Harold Hendricks, Rt 2 —Box 176-A, Maple Pk., Ill. 60151

16th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Lester Bennett, Rt. 5, Box 31, Napoleon, O. 43545

42nd Div—(July) Ivan Wallace, Jr., 1125 N.W. 36th Rd., Gainesville, Fla. 32601

52nd Eng (e) Bn (WW2)—(July) John Coulter, 583 Bdwy, Anderson, Ind. 46012

63rd Div—(July) Ed Musial, 8129 S. Madison St., Hinsdale, Ill. 60521

67th AAA, Bat C—(July) Anthony Kantrim, 2009 Ingraham St., W. Hyattsville, Md. 20782

101st Inf, Co I (WW2)—(May) Ray Nolan, 46 Lamb St., Attleboro, Mass. 02703

102nd Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bethel, Conn. 06801

104th Eng, Co A (WW1)—(June) Archibald Aronson, 125 Gates Ave, Montclair, N.J. 07042

109th Inf, Co K—(July) Al Noll, 540 N.W. 119th St., Miami, Fla. 33168

112th Cav Reg't, 112th Spee Combat Team (Horse)—(Aug.) Brooks Campbell, 1910 Centerville Rd., Dallas, Tex. 75228

125th FA—(Feb.) Mel Monsaas, 215 W. Toledo St., Duluth, Minn. 55811

135th Arm'd Ord Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) 135th Arm Ord Mn Bn Reunion Com., P.O. Box 18536, Dallas, Tex. 75218

148th Inf, 3rd Bn, Co K, Hq Co—(June) Roy McMurray, RR #1, New Bremen, O. 45869

203rd Port Co—(July) Donald Embry, 4811 Hillview Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40258

276th AFA Bn—(Aug.) Jack Sprinkle, 2130 Sallies Lane, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106

321st Inf, Serv Co—(Aug.) C. L. Kirkpatrick, 9741 High Dr., Leawood, Kan. 66206

335th FA, Bat B—(June) Paul Zernickow, 425 N.E. 8th, Abilene, Kan. 67410

343rd Inf, Co A (WW2)—(July) John Lynch, Rt. 1, Box 397, Sykesville, Md. 21784

373rd Field Art'y Bn, Bat B—(May) Ted Champion, 2334 Orton St., Charlotte, N.C. 481st AAA AW Bn, All Bats (WW2)—(Aug.) Jack Koteles, 16303 Arcade Ave., Cleveland, O. 44110

492nd Port Bn—(July) Daniel Mihuta, 16435 Parklawn, Middleburg Hts, O. 44130

551st MP Escort Guard Co (WW2)—(June) E. W. Litaker, 721 Wen-Le Dr., Sumter, S.C. 556th AAA Aw Bn—(July) Herbert Lasborn, Sr., 3516 Williams Dr., Weirton, W. Va. 26062

557th HM Tank Co—(July) Burke Greer, Rte 1, Box 202, Breckenridge, Tex. 76624

566th QM Railroad Co—(Aug.) Ed Knauer, 414 S. Bdwy, Pendleton, Ind. 46064

591st Eng Boat Reg't (1st Amphib Brigade)—(July) Everett Mills, Box 71, Sublette, Kans. 67877

741st Tank Bn—(July) Philip Fitts, Rd #5, Justine Lane, New Castle, Pa. 16101

762nd MP Bn, Co A—(July) James Crandall, 123 Elm St., Mauston, Wis. 53948

818th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Guy Wood, 6012 Kenwood Rd., Little Rock, Ark. 72207

843rd Eng Avn Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Willis Have-meier, Rural Rte 1, Gibbon, Minn. 55335

892nd Ord HAM Co—(Aug.) Lee Shepard, 2337 Indiana, Topeka, Kan. 66605

951st Eng Topo Co—(Apr.) John Sullivan, 463 Poplar St., Roslindale, Mass. 02131

1256th Combat Eng—(Aug.) Frank Zajac, 3158 W. 159th St., Cleveland, O. 44111

1913th Eng Avn Bat—(July) William Albert, 641 Lance Dr., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016

Base Hosp 34—(May) E. F. Lukens, Jr., 606 Winsford Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(July) Jean Wagner, 2145 S. Woodward St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53207

24th Seabees—(Aug.) Hersel Dumbauld, 815 Zahn St., Huntington, Ind. 46750

93rd Seabees—(Aug.) Carl Hughen, 327 Pine-view Lane, Box 8202, Mobile, Ala. 36608

302nd Seabees—(July) Wm. Zebrowski, 23 Spring St., So. Hadley, Mass. 01075

LST 308—(June) Henry Millman, 1301 E. Long St., Carson City, Nev. 89701

Weidner Est Tng Sta—(Apr.) Charlie Bould, Wagontown, Pa. 19376

USS Admiral W.S. Benson (AP120)—(June) Gene Nickerson, 5367 Donna Ave., Tarzana, Calif. 91356

USS Alhena (AKA9)—(July) Ernest Berube, 69 Arlington St., New Bedford, Mass. 02745

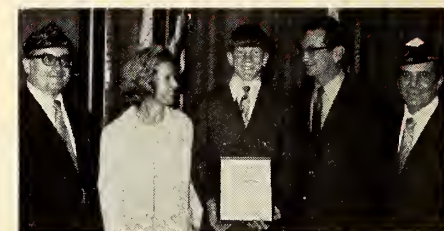
USS Amycus (ARL2)—(July) W. P. Skinner, Rm. 24, Courthouse, Salem, Ore. 97301

USS Bonefish (SS223, WW2)—(Aug.) Joe McMillan, 5104 W. Nob Hill Blvd., Yakima, Wash. 98902

USS Burke (DE215 APD65)—(Aug.) J. R. Kennedy, 71 So. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570

USS Hoquiam (PF5)—(May) James Deleo, 1005 Quincy St., Port Townsend, Wash. 98368

USS Leviathan (WW1)—(Apr.) Lincoln Hedlander, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830



Post 193, Folcroft, Pa., awarded a citation and a \$50 bond to Alan Hutton, 15, in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of Joseph Toriello, 12, who had fallen across a railroad track, clasp ing a live wire, with a train approaching. Shown are Post Cmdr D. F. Corvaia, Mrs. Hutton, Alan, Mr. Hutton, and Post Service Officer William DiStanisloa.

USS Oklahoma (BB37)—(May) East Coast: James Strong, 190D Malden Lane, Rossmore, Jamesburg, N.J. 08831. West Coast: Ralph Moore, 16372 Myrtlewood St., Fountain Valley, Calif. 92708

USS North Carolina—(June) Sidney Welwang, Jr., 4600 Laurel Grove Ave., Studio City, Calif. 91604

USS Thorn (DD647, WW2)—(Aug.) Kaj Swenson, 2190 Allwood Dr., Bethlehem, Pa. 18018

AIR

11th Bomb Gp H (WW2)—(July) Robert May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, O. 43551

367th Ftr Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Sqdns—(Aug.) Elson Rodewald, P.O. Box 52, Waterliet, Mich. 49098

466th Bomb Gp H (Attlebridge, England)—(July) Lt. Col. J. H. Woolnough (USAF-Ret.) 7752 Harbour Blvd., Miramar, Fla. 33023

467th Bomb Gp—(July) Adam Soccio, 357 Midland Ave., Garfield, N.J. 07026

896th Sig Co Depot Avn—(Aug.) William Jakovina, 509 S. Main Ave., Fayetteville, Tenn. 37334

897th Sig Co Depot, Avn—(June) R. H. McGhee, 9312 Buxton Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63126

Drew Field, Fla., Dental Enlisted Personnel (1945)—(July) Al Martin, 117 Woodley St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89106

MISCELLANEOUS

Pennsylvania Survivors of Pearl Harbor Attack —(July) Emerson Johnson, Stoney Batter Rd., Prospect, Penna. 16052

Because this eminent doctor discovered how to utilize your body's
FMH — the fat mobilizing hormone by experimenting on himself

You can now command your body to melt away fat

**AND LOSE AS MUCH AS YOU WANT
WHILE YOU ENJOY EATING AS MUCH AS YOU WANT!**

The Famous Superdiet — Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution reveals in full the recently discovered weight loss secret.

You don't need pills — you don't count calories — you don't even need willpower (because you're never hungry)!

Yet you can lose 10-50-100 pounds or more (6 to 8 the first week!) and keep it off for the rest of your life!

It's truly a Diet Revolution!

For over 50 years we've all been brainwashed into thinking that the only way to lose weight was to cut calories. "It's a hoax!" says Dr. Robert C. Atkins. We all know some lucky person who can "eat like a horse" and never gain a pound — what has she or he got that you haven't got?

Now we know!

It's FMH (the Fat Mobilizing Hormone).

This is a substance that signals your body to start "living off its own fat." It was isolated in pure form only a dozen years ago, and it was just a medical curiosity until Dr. Atkins discovered how to make his body — your body — anybody's body — produce FMH on command! Listen to his story:

"Only 10 years out of medical school I was already a fat man, 40 pounds overweight, with 3 chins! Yet I have no willpower — even the idea of hunger scares me. I knew I could not follow a low-calorie diet for even a single day." He read about FMH, and by using his own body as a laboratory, discovered that he could command it to make this miracle hormone whenever he wished. The FMH switched his body engine over to a different "fuel" — it started to burn fat. He continued to eat all he wanted — he never felt hungry, and at the end of six weeks, he had lost 28 pounds! And the diet revolution was born.

Why the Diet Revolution works.

Dr. Atkins found a simple test that would tell him when his body engine was burning fat. And 65 employees at AT&T agreed to try it. **Every single one lost as much weight as he wanted — yet not a single one was hungry!** Then the news got out — and thousands, many of whom were 50-100 pounds overweight, flocked to Dr. Atkins' office for treatment.

Is it any wonder celebrities like Roberta Peters, Buddy Hackett and David Susskind have told the world about the miracles this diet works? Is it any wonder his diet has made news in magazines like *Vogue*, *Town & Country*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Woman's Day*?

Read these incredible true stories!

From size 18 to size 8! Beatrice G had been taking diet pills since she was a fat 9-year old! Yet when she came to Dr. Atkins, she still weighed 166 pounds and wore size 18! Now she's size 8 and still losing! "The best part is I know I'll never have to go hungry again!" she says.

Loses 85 pounds in 17 weeks. Herb W weighed 367 pounds at the age of 32. He had tried diet pills and started and quit Weightwatchers several times. After four months of Dr. Atkins' diet, he had lost 85 pounds — yet he was never hungry. "I'm losing, but I'm not on a diet. I'm eating up a storm," he says happily. "It's fantastic!"

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American Consumer, Dept. RS-70
227 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017

Which of these dieting mistakes do you make?

1. Do you have nothing for breakfast but high protein cereal with skim milk? "WRONG," says Dr. Atkins. "Have two fried eggs and all the bacon you want!"
2. Do you try to get by for lunch with nothing but a piece of lean ground beef with a little ketchup on it? "WRONG," says Dr. Atkins. "Have two cheeseburgers instead."
3. Do you skip lunch entirely and nibble a tiny box of raisins? "WRONG," says Dr. Atkins. "Have some chicken Kiev dripping with melted butter!"
4. When you eat out, do you go off your diet? "No need to," says Dr. Atkins, and tells you how to enjoy Chinese food, French food, Italian food right from the menu.

Why Dr. Atkins' diet will work for you.

1. Unlike any other diet — you control your own body chemistry to burn off unwanted fat and keep it off. (You're different from everybody else on earth, so Dr. Atkins' simple test, which you make every day, lets you know it's working, and lets you regulate your weight precisely.)
2. Unlike other methods — there are no pills to take, no calories to count, no strenuous exercises, and not a single hunger pang to suffer through! (You'll probably eat better than you ever have — and feel better too — because you can lose while enjoying such luxuries as berries with whipped cream, bacon, cheeseburgers, butter, fried foods, all kinds of meats, poultry and seafood — even asparagus with real hollandaise sauce!)

The Diet Revolution tells you everything you need to know.

Why diet pills are bad news (p. 88)
How to start your body producing (FMH) — the fat mobilizing hormone that flushes out and burns up your excess weight (p. 16)
How to test yourself and regulate your rate of weight loss (p. 126-130)
How to tell if brand name foods and diet drinks are okay — and which to beware of (p. 163)
Why calorie counting and starvation diets are a hoax (p. 94)
The 4 simple things you do to start (p. 123) — ... and 94 pages packed full of luscious meal plans, food lists and recipes — and you can eat every one!

If you read and follow Dr. Atkins' advice, four beautiful things will happen to you

1. You will feel free of hunger.
2. You'll feel better ... perhaps better than ever before!
3. You will lose weight the first week, and continue to lose until you reach the weight you want to be! Most men lose 7-8 pounds the first week — most women 5-6 pounds!
4. You'll lose inches from your measurements ... right where you want to lose them!



After completing his medical education at the University of Michigan and Cornell Medical School, Dr. Atkins interned at Strong Memorial Hospital, and served his residency at Columbia University Hospitals, and St. Luke's Hospital. Specializing in cardiology, he knew that obesity is one of the primary reasons for heart trouble.

(30 DAY NO RISK TRIAL)

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CHANGE YOUR LIFE!**

If you are over your "ideal weight" (most people are) ... if you've ever tried to diet it off or exercise it off and failed ... if you've tried a "crash diet" and put weight right back on when you stopped ... if you're afraid to stop smoking for fear you'll gain weight ... if you've tried amphetamine pills, water pills and injections without results ... this amazing book could help you change your life! The week after you get it in your hands you could be 8 pounds lighter and many times happier!

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THE COMMON MARKET vs. U.S. BREAD AND BUTTER

(Continued from page 14)

levels, when CAP was first adopted. However, delay in making CAP work was one factor in that. Another was that we resorted to massive exports of crops not covered by the variable levy—mostly soybeans. This was good for our soybean people but didn't help other American farmers a bit. In 1971, we sold \$800 million worth of soybeans and soya cakes to the original six members of the Market.

Just how nasty—and silly—the squabble over farm products can become is perhaps best illustrated by the famous chicken war. In the fifties and early sixties American poultry had carved out an

ificial obstructions to trade among the friendly industrial nations of the free world. Some of them (like the variable levy) are only tariffs masquerading under another name, others are more devious.

They are now so common that they travel under their own set of initials (NTBs for non-tariff barriers). There is no way some nations can avoid them, in order to protect important segments of their economies from being wrecked by foreign imports. So quarrels about them are essentially about a matter of degree—are they spiteful, sly and selfish, or economically and politically necessary?



"Martha, remember when we used to dance cheek to cheek?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

honored place on continental dinner tables. Our birds were larger, juicier, fatter and cheaper than domestic fryers or even those from behind the Iron Curtain (Polish and Hungarian fowl are also a Western European staple). But with the advent of CAP, U.S. chickens were pushed out. The U.S. retaliated by slapping higher duties on French brandy and a whole range of Common Market exports. Eventually the battle was resolved in no one's particular favor.

The variable levy on foods is far from the only irritating trade discrimination that the Market practices. There are at least 800 so-called non-tariff barriers practiced by the world's major trading nations, including us. They are favorite devices of the Market nations. Sometimes they are retaliatory. No matter who practices them, they tend to subvert the intention of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) whose long-term aim was gradually to eliminate arti-

Of course, when quarrels arise, each side says it's the other that is being sly. Domestic politics often make NTBs unavoidable. Interested groups clamor for protection and promise to toss their political leaders out of office if they don't get it. That is true both here and abroad. Typical NTBs are import quotas, artificially high customs valuations of imports, anti-dumping regulations, even health regulations to keep out products that aren't demonstrably a health menace. Also included are financial aids from governments to help their exporting industries beat local prices in the countries they're shipping to.

Americans complain loudly about the application of the Value Added Tax that is imposed on goods in Europe. It's a sort of sales tax imposed at the time of manufacture instead of at the time of sale. Naturally, the Market can't tax our goods at the time of manufacture. So it slaps the tax on at the time our goods

are imported in Europe. to "equalize the competition" with Europeans who pay it. But when European goods are shipped here to compete in our home market, their exporters may get a rebate on their Value Added Tax.

This, we say, is grossly unfair. The boys in Brussels say that our opinion is only due to a "wide misunderstanding" of the Value Added Tax in the United States.

The debate about the Value Added Tax—especially about the use of this internal European tax as a two-edged sword in trade both ways across the Atlantic to our disadvantage—is often over the heads of almost everyone. Sometimes it sounds like the arguments about how many angels can stand on the head of a pin—except that it involves profits and losses on companies' and nations' ledgers and the bread and butter of workers.

The Common Market remains a lucrative one for U.S. exporters, hence an important bread and butter anchor for American businessmen and workers alike, despite the 1972 loss of a trade surplus. But threats to that trade seem to multiply. Americans are unsure when Europeans will decide to slap new NTBs on our exports, while U.S. officials view with growing concern the gradual shrinkage of firmly established markets for our products.

Aerospace is a familiar example. We voluntarily abandoned the supersonic transport to European makers of the Concorde. Meanwhile, slower planes—whose development cost we hoped to recoup in part from European sales—seem to be in trouble. The British and French, with Spain having a piece of the action, have come up with the new European Airbus. It threatens to reduce expected sales of our Tristar and DC-10. Several months ago French President Pompidou "persuaded" the Swiss to buy French Mirage jet fighters rather than U.S.-built pursuit planes. Our aerospace exports have been worth \$4 billion annually, a big piece of the action. Now that is leveling off, and the next generation of U.S. aircraft will not be as easy to market as former models. Ambassador Eberle feels that the Europeans have simply started to outdo us in nerve and verve in selling airplanes, with strong support from their governments.

Due to the growing capacity and sophistication of European manufacturers, our sale of organic chemicals to Europe is on the decline. We've increased the sale of office equipment a bit. But our sale of raw materials, such as coal, dropped from \$234 million in 1950 to \$188 million in 1971.

Sale of most U.S. manufactured and consumer goods overseas has been sluggish for many years. Autos, footwear, textiles, rubber tires are a few examples. The U.S. has a horrendous deficit with

the Common Market on passenger cars. Detroit's big cars simply have no market in Europe, while Americans continue to gobble up the Volkswagen, the Renault, the Fiat and the Mercedes Benz, etc., despite dollar devaluation, import restrictions and higher prices on them.

In general, European imports into the United States have shown no appreciable abatement—despite strenuous U.S. efforts over the last year and a half to throttle them. Volkswagen is hurting here, but its pain comes chiefly from failure to meet inflated sales targets and competition here from Japanese imports. Detroit just had a good year, but it was more traceable to our recent economic recovery than to our efforts to discourage imports. In fact, our recovery is rewarding foreign importers as well. Americans are simply paying the higher

prices for imports that were engineered by President Nixon's devaluation of the overseas dollar. The price of French wines continues to rise steeply. Vintages that sold for \$3.50 five years ago now fetch close to \$10 a bottle. But customers abound. Some fine foreign cameras have jumped \$100—and Americans are simply paying it.

Peter G. Petersen, President Nixon's first-term Commerce Secretary, gave one of the most lucid accounts of what happened to U.S. trade in the sixties in a recent speech. This is part of what he said:

"After WW2, U.S. efforts at aiding the reconstruction of Europe and Japan were very successful in rebuilding the economies of these countries. During the 1950's we built up production to handle
(Continued on page 48)

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U.S. Patent 3267941



THIS NEW PIPE!

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L. S. Edwardsville, Illinois

You may be a pipe smoker with a rack full of pipes and still searching for the ideal smoke, or perhaps you would like to switch to a pipe to cut down on cigarettes or expensive cigars.

Not too long ago the Surgeon General shocked the nation with his nerve shattering report on smoking and health. A federal law was passed requiring every package of cigarettes sold in the United States to bear this message, "Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health."

AS A RESULT, Americans by the thousands switched to pipe smoking. Most of them were utterly disappointed because they just couldn't tolerate the tongue bite, the bitterness, the sludge, the slugs of foul tasting goo, and the stale after-taste that results from smoking an ORDINARY pipe.

Over 30 Years Ago

I suffered the same disappointments. I bought one pipe after another, always looking for the ideal pipe. I bought the best pipes money could buy, and I bought all the disappointments, so called improved pipes with fancy gadgets and gimmicks, but never found a single solitary pipe that would smoke hour after hour, day after day, without bitterness, bite or sludge.

It was then, with considerable doubt, I decided to work out something for myself. After months of experimenting and scores of disappointments, suddenly, almost by accident, I discovered how to harness four great natural laws to give me everything I wanted in a pipe. It didn't require any "breaking-in." From the first puff I smoked cool—it smoked mild. It smoked right down to the last bit of tobacco without bite. It never has to be "rested." Yet, it is utterly impossible for goo or sludge to reach your tongue, because my invention dissipates the goo as it forms.

The Carey Pipe may look like any ordinary pipe, but it's a lot different! In fact, there's nothing like it in the whole world. The Carey Pipe is made of the finest aged mediterranean briar—but, its big secret lies in the exclusive

patented "MAGIC INCH," cleverly concealed in a bite proof nylon stem.

It's Not A Filter

The "Magic Inch" is not a filter that gets soggy and loaded with foul smelling goo. A soggy foul smelling filter transmits its stale foul odor into each successive puff of smoke, creating more problems than it solves.

It's Not A Trap

The "Magic Inch" is not a trap collecting moisture that gurgles with every draw. It is not a trap that must be cleaned after every smoke.

It's Almost Magic

Not my magic but NATURE'S OWN MAGIC. Warm winds pick up moisture by evaporation from the oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams, lift it high into the atmosphere where the cooler upper air squeezes it into drops of water that fall back to earth in its most perfect state of purity. Just as the colder upper air of the atmosphere causes rain, the cool air entering the "Magic Inch" chamber through the special louvers of the patented Carey stem, causes immediate condensation of the moisture in the smoke where it drops to the bottom of the chamber, is absorbed by the natural fiber sleeve of the "Magic Inch," and in turn, is evaporated into the outside air. No accumulation ever remains to form sludge or slugs of bitter tasting goo. The "Magic Inch" also mixes purifying oxygen with the smoke from the tobacco, in perfectly controlled proportions,

cooling the smoke, eliminating all tongue bite, and creating MELLOWNESS, MILDNESS, and SWEETNESS that was never before enjoyed in pipe smoking.

When I first started making the Carey "Magic Inch" Pipe as a hobby and gave several of them to my pipe smoking friends, little did I know that their enthusiasm and persistent demands for more pipes for themselves and their friends would make my part-time hobby grow into the most unusual pipe business in the world.

Today, over one hundred and fifty thousand pipe smokers smoke Carey Pipes almost exclusively. They all got started by accepting my most unusual offer to test a Carey Pipe for 30 days, without any risk on their part whatsoever.

They were all granted the same option, an option which is yours also. After 30 days, if you agree that the Carey Pipe is the best smoke of your life, you may keep it; if you don't agree, whack it with a hammer and return the broken pieces to me. The trial has cost you nothing! How many businesses are that sure of their product?

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THE COMMON MARKET vs. U.S. BREAD AND BUTTER

(Continued from page 47)

an increasing proportion of foreign needs [which we were helping to pay for with our federal foreign aid and defense programs]. We faced little real competition from abroad. . . . By the end of the 50's the rebuilt capacity of Europe and Japan was large enough to have a surplus to export. The United States began to face increasing competition." But in the early 60's, he said, these developments "were masked." We continued to enjoy an export market that was actually paid for by U.S. aid programs, and all seemed well when it wasn't. We were something like a man who's unaware that termites have hollowed the beams in his home.

our actual situation in world markets. "Major U.S. markets went into a recession. It became clear that the world was no longer one in which the U.S. was omnipotent and Europe and Japan weak. We could ignore our international economic situation no longer."

Most of President Nixon's first term was taken up with trying to define and to solve the problem of U.S. relations with the new power of Europe. The war in Vietnam and the spending spree of U.S. corporations operating abroad combined to make permanent, and deeply so, a deficit in the U.S. "balance of payments." That is, more money went out of the United States than came in. Euro-



"Boy! They do it up right here, don't they?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"Perhaps we were not watching these developments carefully enough," Petersen said. "From 1964 on we had a domestic boom." This too was an illusion—largely based on the huge federal expenditures Congress granted President Johnson for his Great Society program after the crushing defeat of Senator Goldwater. Profits rose to record highs while unemployment dropped. Meanwhile, foreign competitive production was rising rapidly. The overseas dollar became overvalued, while our trade practices remained geared to an earlier, less efficient Europe and Japan. These were practices by which we protected them when in fact they no longer needed it. It was a world in which we followed a benign attitude toward our economic foreign relations, while beneath the surface, the underlying factors were changing.

"Then, in 1968, our domestic economy began to experience the inevitable results of overexpansion and inflation." This totally removed the "mask" from

peans began to accumulate more dollars than they wanted or needed. They weren't buying enough here to spend them all in the U.S., and would rather have swapped them in for Fort Knox gold—which France did.

All the international monetary problems of recent years about the price of gold, the value of the dollar, the mark, the franc, the pound and the yen have been part of the picture.

Let's not go into the monetary morass here, except for one angle which gave foreign countries an artificial advantage in selling their goods in the United States.

We guaranteed our overseas dollar in gold, as a favor to all nations so that they could have a sound currency for international trade. But our dollar at home—steadily being inflated—was only a paper dollar. No American could get gold for his dollars, though de Gaulle did for France's surplus dollars.

So dollars here were worth less than the same dollars if sent overseas. Volks-

wagen, for instance, could undersell Detroit in the American market by an amount that included the increased value of American dollars when sent to Germany. The same artificially high value of the dollar abroad made it attractive for American business to move operations overseas, where the value of its dollars would jump. This was all a drain on our domestic prosperity.

By the summer of 1971 President Nixon realized he would have to act to avoid economic catastrophe for the United States. On August 15, he launched his New Economic Policy. He froze prices and wages at home, slapped the 10% surcharge on all imports and halted the free convertibility of the overseas dollar into gold. The 10% surcharge on imports was to convince the other countries that he meant business, and it did.

Reaction abroad often bordered on the hysterical as governments sought to wrestle with the new reality of a United States suddenly baring her fangs—or so the Europeans felt—at her old friends. International markets grew feverish, the pace of negotiations frantic. Europeans knew the implications. If the U.S. followed through, withdrew more into its own shell and proceeded to erect a barrier of high tariffs around its shores, the world was due for another trade war, akin to those fought in the 1930's with disastrous results.

The posture of the United States toward both Europe and Japan, as established by President Nixon, is about as follows:

"We have treated you benignly, as a son who needed help to get on his feet. Now you have opened a store across the street in competition with the old man. Don't expect the father-son relationship to continue. From now on, being benign must be a two-way street. There is enough business so that we can all prosper together, and we are such good customers of one another that we need one another's help. But you aren't a boy any more, and you must give as well as take. You can no longer expect advantages without reciprocating in kind. If you don't want it like that, and instead seek to freeze the old man out—well, son, two can play that game. It's up to you to decide, but I warn you that we could all be losers."

Actually, the President has no other short-range choice except to let things go to hell in a bucket. Unless the issue is squarely faced the decision will be taken out of the hands of top leaders. Negotiations will give way to naked political muscle. So many American businesses and wage earners are being hurt by foreign competition that the popular pressures on Congress to raise a wall of new American barriers against imports is gathering strength here. Old-

line liberals in Congress still support the old image of the benign Uncle. They are now frightened by a new willingness among their colleagues to throw up many more American NTBs as the answer to the Common Market—and let's see how they like that. We are still Europe's best customer.

SEN. JACOB JAVITS last December asked President Nixon to use all his influence to check the growing protectionist trend in Congress. But the President and some Congressional leaders have already found the changed temper in Congress to be an effective bargaining weapon in trade negotiations—and they aren't apt to try to step on it too hard right now. The toughest negotiations lie ahead.

There is a peck of trouble for all hands in a retreat to isolationism and a trade war. Trade wars, by themselves, sometimes end up in everybody losing. We well learned in the great depression that human demand does not necessarily guarantee that the wheels of commerce will keep moving. The whole world was in need, and commerce nevertheless virtually ground to a halt. Beyond that, the nations that would go to war economically are the same ones that are tied together for mutual security, and

they can hardly risk a total falling out.

We say that we realize this, and it is Europe which must wake up to the dangers in its ambitious structuring of a world economic empire against us, Japan, Canada, Australia, etc. by preferential arrangements and artificial barriers.

A different view is that of J.J. Servan-Schreiber, the radical French economist who writes with brilliant contempt for the Common Market. It's just a trade association, and can't compare with the "dynamic economic system" of America, he says. He sees the Market's artificial barriers as a pathetic admission that Europe, today, can't compete on an equal footing with the United States.

Which all goes to show that different people see the same facts differently.

Servan-Schreiber wants a political union of Europe, and keeps telling his fellows that until they are one nation they are licked. But when he talks about the "dynamic American system" he is talking very largely about our big, international corporations. Are they the "American system?" In many ways they seem more a force unto themselves. Our labor unions protest that by expanding operations abroad these corporations worsen the bread-and-butter situation of

(Continued on page 50)



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American wage earners. Their foreign-based operations have definitely contributed to our unfavorable "balance of payments" in the past.

Some Common Market leaders see Servan-Schreiber chiefly as the voice of impatience. A European political union is their aim, too, but it can only be brought about bit-by-bit out of increasing unity in lesser things, as they see it.

For our part, we have never objected to Europe increasing its natural ability to compete. We have nurtured it. Our protests are aimed at what we consider to be the permanent, unnatural rigging of markets.

On December 18, 1971, Connally and the President settled for the best deal they could get at an international meeting held in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The Smithsonian agreement among the major world traders devalued the dollar against other currencies, hiked the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce and realigned the value of major world moneys into a new state of semi-harmony. Hopefully, it would make foreign products more costly here, and U.S. goods cheaper on foreign markets—and therefore more competitive. Connally said he wanted a swing in our favor of \$13 billion in our worldwide



"Sorry I'm late. I cut myself shaving this morning."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

In the fall of 1971 Europeans, Japanese and Americans knew that prospects of a trade war had moved from the theoretical to the possible. Treasury Secretary John Connally decided to use the threat as a club. He commuted to European capitals and banged his big Texas fist on the conference tables till the files flew. There was no mistaking his anger. The U.S. had been taken for a ride long enough.

NOW IT WAS Europe's turn to help pay the bills. And Connally made it sound perfectly clear he was willing to push the U.S. to the brink.

However, neither Connally nor President Nixon was actually ready to go that far. Both shrewdly assessed what they could get away with and what they couldn't, specifically what concessions they could wrest from the Europeans, who, momentarily at least, held a much stronger hand of cards.

balance of payments, in order to push the U.S. out of its chronic deficit state and give it something of a surplus to work with. Europeans howled with anguish at the size of the figure. But for the last year that's what the real trade and monetary negotiations have been all about.

Connally's strong-arm methods had staved off a crisis, but from here on in progress would be slower and much more difficult.

It has been. All through 1972 the U.S. trade and payments deficit worsened. The quarrel with Europe showed no signs of easing up. If anything, its tone worsened as U.S. negotiators began to heed Connally's admonition to return to "the tough Yankee trader stance" that had once made America pre-eminent on world markets. They have been fighting for every inch of advantage with the tenacity of bull dogs. Last August, for example, the U.S. protested Common Market tariffs affecting imports of low-

cost tomato paste from the Mediterranean countries. They have fought barriers to our citrus, tobacco and grains. Plans are being implemented to win damages and compensation from the Market for distorting the "conditions of trade." Such practices are expressly forbidden in the GATT (tariff agreement) charter, which all members of the European Community have signed.

Much more sweeping, however, are broad trade negotiations due to begin next July. They will roam widely across the whole spectrum. These will be big talks, which we have insisted on. Leaders of the newly expanded Common Market agreed to these talks at a crucial summit meeting of their own in Paris last October that also put the Market on the track toward cementing its unity and expanding its roles. As a result, the U.S. will face a much more cohesive Market than ever before—despite skyrocketing European problems of inflation, social unrest, youthful indifference, urban decay, generation gap, etc. Moreover, the Europeans are again ready to argue for a long time, if need be. They've budgeted two years for the new talks.

More negotiations are due also on the monetary front. They are just too much to describe here.

You can expect all the negotiations to be extremely difficult. Each side will try to win or save all it can by talking and not listening. Hopefully, as in a poker game, when all the bluff and calling of bets is over and the cards finally lie face up on the table, the realities will be recognized and honored. But during the play, efforts will be made to get opponents to throw in their cards without calling.

RIGHT NOW there is almost no communication between us and the Market on real issues. The man who serves as a sort of foreign minister for the Common Market, Ralf Dahrendorf, predicted last fall that "neither side will give in quickly in the coming period of friction." Dahrendorf, himself, has a proposal for a "deal" in which the Americans would drop their opposition to Europe's preferential agreements, and in return Europe would pick up most of the burden of foreign aid to African states. Our attitude is, "Big deal!" Our African aid has already dwindled away to very little.

Robert Schaetzle, until last summer our Ambassador to the Common Market, says that an "ominous mistrust" has grown up on both sides of the Atlantic, with neither side listening to the other any more. There was a recent meeting between White House aide Peter Flanigan and Common Market president Sicco Mansholt. Flanigan wanted to learn more about Market operations and again protest its farm policies. Instead, Mansholt lectured Flanigan about in-

creasing American aid to underdeveloped nations. They both talked in English, but Ambassador Schaetzle said in an article in Fortune magazine that it might have been better if one had spoken Finnish and the other Swahili.

That's the problem in a nutshell. The U.S. and Europe will have to find a common language once more before they can start again to dismantle both trade barriers blocking a free flow of goods, and mutual suspicion and misunderstanding. Europe can't quite believe that we are really talking a new language. After a lot of hard going, the odds still favor a settlement the U.S. and Europe can live with—and prosper under—some time in the middle seventies. But until accord is reached on tariffs, agriculture, preferential agreements, monetary policy and structure, NTB's and a host of other questions too complicated for anyone but the economic technician to comprehend fully, the danger of trade war will persist.

President Nixon and his advisors are said to be thinking—long-range—about a whole new ball game, along the lines that Kennedy was after with his universal tariff-reduction aim.

It goes back to the idea of all the major western nations concentrating on what

each can do best, instead of cutting each other's throats over the same piece of pie.

Ideally, it is a beautiful vision. It is really no different than the way business is conducted inside the United States, or than what the Common Market has been driving for inside Europe. Design-wise, it would be a difficult thing to conceive on a larger international scale—and politically it would seem to have a hard row to hoe, both among nations and within nations.

Our chief role in it might be as the world leader in developing new technologies, better products and more efficient production of old products. That's what we've been best at. The President complains that our corporations have been putting less and less into new research and development, and that is one reason our world leadership has slipped. In recent years they have let others come up with better designed commercial items across a broad range of products.

The idea of an Economic Union of the Free World is certainly worth plugging. Question: can it be achieved in 100 years? Kennedy's tariff reduction approach to it is now celebrated, after a decade, for the sabotage done to it.

THE END

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effect to manipulate bits of bled-off current in glass bulbs (or tubes) in the various mysterious ways that let vacuum tubes produce their celebrated effects. Though modern scientists don't use the term this way, the gap in Edison's bulb, across which the main current simply leaked a little, was like a "semi-conductor." It conducted *some* of the electricity away from the main line without short-circuiting it or attracting an uncontrollable surge. After years of work, all sorts of tubes were devised to control and manipulate the bled-off bits as desired, while the main current stayed on the

germanium and silicon, that were known "semi-conductors" in nature. Like Edison's gap in a vacuum, these solids would pass a little current without attracting a surge from the main line. As a matter of fact neither germanium nor silicon, in its pure form, would conduct much electricity. But, made impure with a little arsenic or boron, they would "semi-conduct." What's more, the character of the current they leaked was different when arsenic was the impurity than when boron was. They were not only semi-conductors, suitable for bleeding off bits of electricity from a main line, but they



Gene Dole

"Sorry—all I have is my unemployment check!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

main line. The men who worked it out became big names in the history of science. Lec De Forest patented the first commercially usable vacuum tubes in 1906.

All the wonders performed by the vacuum tube were based on this newfound ability to manipulate controlled bits of current leaked off by the Edison effect. This takes us from before 1900 to the 1940's.

When the telephone companies built their long-distance networks, vacuum tubes were at the heart of it. The signals weaken with distance and have to be amplified every few miles. Since 1915, tubes had made the amplification at booster relay stations possible. But as AT&T looked to future telephone needs it didn't like all the drawbacks of vacuum tubes, least of all the blowing out of tubes after a few thousand hours use. By the time it had a million or so tubes on the line it could expect telephonic chaos from blown tubes alone. AT&T decided that the vacuum tube would have to move over and make room for something better. Where to look? No substitute had made itself known since Edison first noted his famous "effect."

Attention was focused on two solids,

already held some promise of allowing manipulation of the little current that they *would* conduct—by the deliberate placing of impurities in their crystals.

The upshot was that AT&T's Bell Labs in Murray Hill, N.J., went to work studying all the electrical properties of germanium and silicon. There was nothing simple about it, but, on June 30, 1948, Bell Labs told an unexcited world that a little germanium crystal device had performed one of the functions of a vacuum tube. They called it a "transistor." (Today, most transistors are silicon, not germanium.)

Bell Labs had been looking for *better performance* and *reliability* more than anything else—something that wouldn't burn out all the time. With the transistor it got a lot more.

The modern transistor will average about *100 million hours* of life in normal use.

It doesn't heat up.

If need be, it can work on very little current. A small battery can produce results that require power-plant juice in vacuum tubes.

If need be, it can handle enormous voltages. Solid-state devices the size of your head, with transistors the size of

your thumbnail, now control the operation of electric locomotives.

In mass production one transistor now costs about a quarter of the going price for a vacuum tube and the cost keeps coming down. The need to replace transistors is not quite zero.

As time passed, more and more ways were found to manipulate current to serve human uses through circuits based on transistors—by the discovery of sophisticated solid-state effects and arrangements that are incomprehensible to almost everyone.

The first transistor was far smaller than a vacuum tube. Unlike most infants, it has just kept growing smaller all the time. The potential for miniaturization has been, if anything, more dramatic than the reliability the designers of the transistor were seeking first and foremost.

The first transistor wasn't very big, and the first commercial transistors looked bigger than they were. They were housed in pronged, protective cans of peanut size and less. Some still are. But today we have whole circuits of them, all "wired" together without prongs or cans, which can occupy less space than the period at the end of this sentence.

In fact, wholesale lots of 20,000 transistors—"printed" in complete circuits and ready for cutting into smaller units—are routinely produced on single wafers of silicon two inches across. For advanced computer design, they come even smaller than that. An integrated circuit on a wafer designed by RCA for NASA is less than a fifth of an inch square. Made up of hundreds of smaller circuits, it can do all the arithmetic work of a pretty good computer. Such small circuits can only be inspected through a microscope.

No human hand or machine can make or assemble parts that small, nor can human minds design all the circuits. Their manufacture is more like stenciling than assembling. To design the most complex circuits, the task to be performed is fed into a computer. It solves a series of complex problems and spits out the pattern of the needed circuits in a size large enough for its intricate web to be visible. This is photographically reduced (the opposite of enlarging grandma's portrait) to microscopic dimensions and "printed" (again in a sort of photographic manner) on the silicon wafer. Such patterns serve as stencil-like masks for etching and coating the wafer in different ways at different points so that everything ends up just where it is wanted and nowhere else. The result is an "integrated, solid-state circuit" (or hundreds of them) with all the microscopic transistors, diodes, resistors, connecting "wires," etc., etched, coated or plated on the wafer to make the circuits do what the designing computer was originally told they ought to do.

Of course, you don't need transistors or circuits that small in your pocket radio. They come in all sizes, from football to small peanut and down to large virus. But the microscopic ones are in use by the millions in various TV, telephone, computer, space, military, manufacturing, medical and other applications today.

For five years, transistors have been used in message boosting units on under-ocean cables. None have burned out yet. The 100-million-hour life is for normal use. You can burn a transistor out by overloading it. The directions with your new solid-state stereo outfit may warn you not to run more than two sets of speakers through it, nor to use speakers or "less than 8 ohms resistance." If you treat it right, your grandchildren may use it years hence.

In spite of the marvels that the world of solid-state ushered in, we are barely at the beginning today. The very first transistors could hardly have given the performance that we have grown to expect when we wear solid-state wrist-watches, play tiny solid-state tape recorders, take "automated" pictures with inexpensive solid-state cameras, or get an airline reservation in moments via the solid-state "output" of a reservation computer while we're still on the phone. A torrent of refinements that followed the first transistor made these things, as well as space travel and moon landings, possible.

ALMOST EVERY year since 1948 has seen its landmark electronic innovations piled onto that first breakthrough. You will forgive our ignoring their details. Even the language of the electronics specialists is like a foreign tongue to most of us. There is no sign that the end is in sight. At the same time, we haven't even begun to figure out all the different uses for the present technology. Every year, ingenious people discover totally new ways to harness existing electronics. On top of that, the cost of more expensive older electronic equipment keeps coming down. Each year individuals find more things within their financial reach that only corporations or professionals could afford a little earlier. A few examples should suffice.

Electronic flash units, a costly item for professional photographers a few years ago, are now cheaper than flashbulbs by any cost accounting method. A \$20 or \$30 unit may deliver as many flashes as hundreds of dollars worth of bulbs. "Instant replay" video cameras are now down to the price level of well-heeled gadgeteers, instead of being the sole property of TV stations, and you may be absolutely certain they'll keep coming down in cost.

For instance, video cameras still use
(Continued on page 54)

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Butternut or Black Walnut; 1 to 2 ft.	.39
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some tubes and other equipment that are "bulky" by solid-state standards. But Bell has come up with what the Scientific American calls a "vision chip," though Bell calls it a "charge-coupling device." It's another complex little wafer. This one can receive and store picture images directly from a lens, and translate them into electric signals—tubelessly. Though no firm is producing it yet (and that may take some time), Scientific American says the device is "expected to lead to a TV camera that is smaller, simpler, more reliable and less expensive. . . ."

Bell sees many possible uses for it. It may be another stride in AT&T's aim to put the "seeing telephone" within the economic reach of more and more telephone subscribers.

One of the latest rages is the solid-state, midget calculator that can do more math than you are apt to run into. Just in the last year it has tumbled to the price level of the "department store" adding machine that can't even divide.

Nobody can wholly hate the realm of the transistor, even if it does help steer guided missiles. It also amplifies guitar music.

SOME CLEVER medicos have designed a solid-state device akin to the heart pacemaker. In this case it restores more normal function to a halting, shuffling leg partially paralyzed by hemiplegia. Weight transferred to the sole of the shoe activates a solid-state device on the upper leg to boost a nerve impulse so that the shuffling leg strides out or mounts steps. In some hemiplegia cases, this produced a bonus. After a few months of solid-state boosting, the legs got back some of their normal function without need of the device.

Among many other medical applications, the Veterans Administration has pioneered solid-state devices which permit a paralyzed patient with the use of only one finger to operate his own wheelchair, control his bedside TV, raise and lower his bed, etc. And if not even one finger is usable, use of the tongue or rolling the eyeballs may serve as controls. Patients utterly dependent on attendants say this is like getting a new lease on life.

Recently, an Illinois city has been testing out a meter reader in a truck. As it drives down a street it tunes in the meters in the houses it passes and records the readings on tape.

It is going to take a long time for our imaginations to really tap all that is possible right now, thanks to solid-state electronics.

Though, worldwide, solid-state electronics is now close to a \$3 billion business annually, its three inventors are just a little grayer, a little balder, than they

were when they ushered in the modern electronic world 25 years ago.

So let's wish the transistor a happy 25th anniversary, and a long life to Nobel Prize winners William Shockley, now a professor of engineering at Stanford; John Bardeen, now a teacher of graduate physics at the University of Illinois; and Walter Brattain, recently retired as a physics teacher at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. 'Twas they who amplified a human voice signal 20 times, using a germanium crystal device at Bell Labs on Dec. 23, 1947. And good wishes to Bell Labs retiree John Pierce, now teaching at Cal Tech, who invented the word "transistor" as a substitute for "transfer resistor"—which is what that first transistor was.



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A tip of the hat, too, to the questing mind of Thomas Edison. He had no reason to conduct the experiment that produced the "Edison effect." It was a "senseless" thing to do. It could have happened that in the absence of his uninhibited curiosity we would not yet know that electronics could be used in the ways we use it. Because he went no further with it, and because J.J. Thomson only later discovered the principle involved, Edison is not generally known as the Father of Electronics. There were many "Fathers."

Sir Isaac Newton said that he was able to make his great contributions to natural science because he "stood on the shoulders of giants" who had preceded him—Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo. Just so, our 20th century miracle workers in electronics stood on the shoulders of a host of such giants, only a few of whom were Newton, Franklin, Volta, Ohm, Ampère, Kirchhoff, Lord Kelvin, J.J. Thomson, Tesla and Thomas Alva Edison.

THE END

receive contributions for a poor orphan. "I," he added, "am the orphan."

Long lines paid 50¢ admission to see the first public display of the "Type-Writer." A pretty girl operator pounded out a "brief note suitable for mailing to the folks back home" on the glossy black enameled machine encrusted with mother-of-pearl. Like a sewing machine, it sat on a grapevine metalwork stand and used a treadle to operate the carriage return. But "it piles an awful stack of words on one page," a pleased Mark Twain reported. He had bought one of the first models only a few months before for \$125 and had used it to copy his penned draft of "Tom Sawyer" for the printer, thus becoming the first author to turn out a typewritten manuscript as well as the man who started the double-spaced, one-side-of-the-page trend that has made editors happy ever since.

Most foreign exhibits (and there were 30,000 exhibitors from 50 nations) also emphasized their industries. A great Krupp steel gun from Germany was "mounted like a monster telescope, wrong end up." China had 6,000 silk-worms there, all busy at work. Bronze and lacquer wares from Japan, shawls and jewelry from India were displayed.

Many tried their balance on the velocipede, an English contraption "kept in equilibrium by the skill of the rider." It was popularly called a "penny-farthing" by Britishers—the saddled front wheel was five feet high (the penny), the rear one, for balance, stood only 18 inches (the farthing). Boston manufacturer Col. Albert A. Pope went home, after seeing it, to convert his air-pistol factory into a pioneering bicycle works. He redesigned the vehicle so that a rider could "avoid falling on his face"—and made a fortune. Within eight years there were 50,000 cyclists wheeling around the United States; in 1900, ten million. By then, bike manufacturing was a \$60 million business, and companies were turning out a cycle a minute.

The Women's Pavilion was the first separate exhibition hall at a world's fair devoted entirely to feminine handicrafts and interests. The fledgling National Women's Suffrage Association (organized to win women the right to vote) disliked the pair of enormous cannon pointing straight at the pavilion from the U.S. Government Building across the street, but they waited until the nation's precise 100th birthday, July 4th, to show their displeasure.

A bell in Independence Hall rang in July 4 at the stroke of midnight, tolling 13 times in honor of the original 13 states. Every city and crossroads in the country followed suit. "Bell ropes were

pulled with unusual fervor, factory whistles blew longer and louder, public squares were packed as never before, the orations grandiloquent," one observer claimed.

There were parades in New Orleans and fireworks displays in Cincinnati. Cleveland, then the nation's oil capital, fed a bonfire from 20 barrels of crude petroleum. In New York, an ocean liner at its North Pier berth blasted its whistle for a half hour, and the fire department fought 88 blazes started by fireworks. In Philadelphia, boys firing a cannon started a fire that gutted the section of the city between Laurel and Shackamaxon streets and cost a quarter of a million dollars for each shot discharged.

In Wyoming, between neat toasts to Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock and other signers of the Declaration, ranchers fired their revolvers at the moon and laughed at the report brought by friendly Indians that Gen. George A. Custer had just suffered a great defeat on the Little Bighorn River. (News confirming the terrible massacre and Custer's death didn't reach the East until July 6th.) Elsewhere, old animosities were forgiven. In the former Confederate capital at Montgomery, Ala., 13 guns saluted the reunited union. Flags of the U.S. and Virginia were hoisted together for the first time since 1860 in Richmond.

"The 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was perhaps the *only* event that could have united so diverse a population," one historian wrote. "It confirmed the sense, newly born in 1876, that the American nation had a past—a glorious past, one to be proud of and to commemorate."

But the biggest celebration on July 4th was naturally in Philadelphia. A parade of West Point cadets, selected companies from Detroit, three from Virginia and "visiting troops from Texas" marched to Independence Square, birthplace of the Republic. There, standing in for President Grant who was ill, president pro tempore of the Senate Thomas Ferry delivered the nation's centennial oration. Then in a gesture of reconciliation, the mayor of Philadelphia handed the original manuscript of the Declaration to Richard Henry Lee, a Virginian, and asked him to read it aloud to the 150,000 spectators in the square.

This was the moment Susan B. Anthony and four colleagues had waited for. They moved quickly and quietly across the platform just as Lee finished reading the document, stopped in front of Ferry, and handed him a copy of their revised version, "The Declaration of Independence for Women." The five women passed copies among the other distinguished and startled guests before taking up new positions near the musicians' platform. There, Susan Anthony proceeded to drown out poet Bayard Taylor's recitation of his

"National Ode" by reading her own document louder and clearer from across the way. Few really knew what to make of the ruckus, except the suffragettes. They congregated afterwards at the Unitarian Church and sang a song appropriately titled "A Hundred Years Hence," which described a time when women hopefully would have equality with men and government would no longer be all male.

Miss Anthony's little drama proved a futile gesture where it mattered most. Lacking the wonder of electronic amplifiers, few people in the large crowd could hear what was said. Anyway, most women were far more interested in examining the samples of needlework sent over by Queen Victoria and her daughters than they were in demanding the right to vote. They flocked to see a gas-heated flatiron which a mother could operate by standing on a bellows, and a baby-stroller on casters in which an infant could "walk about in perpetual comfort, a blessing to himself and his parents." Housewives stared at a new floor covering—a waterproof, washable surface that would last a dozen years or more, and wondered if it really worked. The name was peculiar enough. It was called linoleum.

Some of the Centennial's other exhibits were curiosities whose impact on the lives of Americans was yet to be imagined. The Otis elevator, for example, was "a wonderful machine that could effortlessly whisk a dozen passengers to the top of a tall building," but it was still more a fright than a convenience in the minds of most Americans.

ONE EXHIBIT which interested hardly anybody at first was Alexander Graham Bell's "talking-box." Even during their courtesy inspection with Dom Pedro, Centennial officials gave more attention to a table of magic tricks on sale nearby. But the Emperor, who knew Bell from visiting his school for deaf mutes, casually placed the receiver to his ear. "My God, it talks!" he exclaimed, as the inventor quoted a soliloquy from *Hamlet* at the other end of the wire. Before the Centennial closed, only the Corliss engine got more attention than Bell's telephone—and within 25 years a network of phones crisscrossed the United States.

"The American mechanizes as the old Greeks sculptured and as the Venetians painted," said an English reporter as he contemplated the acres of inventions and machines. Viewers in the Art Gallery had no doubts about it. Almost everyone gasped at the shocking paintings of nudes brought over from Italy and France, the first time hundreds of thousands of Americans had seen a foreign master. After studying "Circe and the

(Continued on page 56)

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Friends of Ulysses," which showed the naked siren sitting on her porch while 18 hogs wallowed and begged for food beside her, one rustic concluded: "Well, if that ain't the roughest thing on old Grant that ever I see!"

An animated wax Cleopatra, clothed only in a mini-veil, compounded the immorality. "She rolls her head alluringly from side to side and faintly lifts her right arm and lets it drop again—for 12 hours a day," one man reported, "while a weary parrot on her finger opens and shuts its wings."

Most American viewers, unprepared for nudity in art, fled to the other end of the gallery where "The Battle of Gettysburg," depicting an appalling slaughter of Confederates, covered an entire wall. Like much of the home-grown art displayed at the Centennial, the painting was atrocious. But editor Howells said that he "thought the rebels were fighting hard, and, if they were dying, were dying bravely."

Not far away was "The Spirit of '76," artist Archibald M. Willard's gift to the Centennial which the public saw for the first time. Art critics sneered at it, but over the years his two drummers and a fife marching across a Revolutionary War battlefield became one of the most famous patriotic paintings in history. Outside the Art Gallery was another patriotic hallmark—the hand and torch which soon would be placed on the unfinished Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Not everyone found the Centennial enjoyable, of course.

TO SOME, a honky-tonk midway outside the fairgrounds was distasteful. Dubbed "Shantytown," its tents had no lack of sideshow oddities—wild men of Borneo and wild children from Australia, a fat lady weighing 602 pounds, a two-legged horse and a five-legged cow. But P.T. Barnum had practically made freak sideshows a part of American life by 1876, so perhaps the Centennial was, as the *New York Tribune* said, "all the more truly a national exposition in thus conforming to the national habit."

The system of awards for products came in for special criticism, since judges considered each exhibit on its own merits. This meant that any number of similar exhibits in the same category might win one of the four-inch round bronze medals. Thus, Weber later advertised that its piano had won the medal at the Centennial, while Steinway and Decker claimed the same. No one lied. Each had a medal of merit to prove it.

The crowds irritated many people. "I have never been so incommoded, so jammed and trodden upon in my life."

wrote one visitor. Other critics said the fair's architecture was confused. High prices galled most visitors. A cup of coffee and a roll cost 20¢ at the Vienna Bakery in the Austrian exhibit. France's *Aux Trois Freres Provencaux* (Three Brothers of Provence), the classiest restaurant at the fair, even charged for "bread, butter and service, what Americans ordinarily pay nothing for," griped John Lewis, a New Yorker. Reported another customer: "Each of the three brothers must have made a separate check and I paid the sum."

Still, most Americans truly felt a twinge of regret when November 10 rolled around. A cold rain fell that day

Public Ledger reporter wistfully wrote. "There was more sadness than gladness in the emotion, and what was designed for a hurrah came very near breaking down into a sob." Back at the pavilion, the choir sang "Old One Hundred" as the gates closed. The rain continued.

With receipts of \$3,813,749.75—enough to meet all running expenses—the Centennial was a financial success. Fairgoers bought much of the exhibited merchandise during the final days. Twenty-one freight car loads, mostly from foreign pavilions, went as a gift to the Smithsonian Institution. This gesture prompted Congress to appropriate money to add the National Museum to the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C.

All but two of the Centennial exhibition buildings were torn down. Memorial



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and the planned outdoor ceremonies were moved inside the Judges' Pavilion. A choir sang "America" and the American flag used by John Paul Jones on *Bon Homme Richard* was unfurled from a window in Memorial Hall. A 47-gun salute—one for each state and territory—echoed from George's Hill and the steamer *Plymouth* in Philadelphia harbor. President Grant then stood up and said 16 words: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have now the honor to declare the International Exhibition of 1876 closed."

It was 3:47 p.m.

A telegraph operator flashed the downtown office with the characters "7-6." Keys clacked to all the cities in America and the main ones in Europe announcing that the brilliant party was over. The same current caused a hammer to strike a gong beside the Corliss engine in Machinery Hall, where 15,000 people had gathered in spite of the weather. The giant flywheel began to slow, then "that great pulsating heart ceased to beat," a

Hall—since vacated—long remained a part of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Horticultural Hall was used as a vast greenhouse until demolished in the early 1950's. Of the foreign pavilions, England's handsome red brick hall stood in Fairmount Park until 1960. The Pullman Co. purchased the Corliss engine and used it to run its shops until 1910.

President Grant probably best summed up the feelings so many other Americans must have felt for the proud achievements their country had shown the world at the Centennial. "While the United States may be a little behind some of the older nations in one branch, in others we scarcely have a rival," he admitted, without the trace of a blush. That was putting it mildly. Shortly before his death in 1872, testy old Horace Greeley had totted up America's technological handiwork thus far and blithely predicted, "We have seen only the beginning." He was as right as a man can be.

THE END

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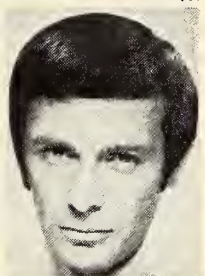
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PARTING SHOTS



"It's some game he's invented. At least it keeps him out of the cave."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HE TOOK NO CHANCES

The lights of a huge tractor-trailer auto transport blacked out suddenly as a fuse blew. Faced with a long trip to the next service station, the resourceful driver climbed atop the trailer and flicked on the headlights of a new sedan parked at the front of the second deck. Shortly after getting on his way with this improvised lighting system, he spotted headlights coming toward him. Suddenly they veered from the road and appeared to swing up a steep embankment.

Expecting to find a tangled mass of wreckage, the trucker hit his air brakes and came to a stop. There, perched high on the embankment, was a convertible with a man white-faced and shaken behind the wheel.

"In trouble, Mac?" the driver called out.

"Not now," came the reply. "It's just that when I saw those headlights coming at me, I figured if it's that *high*, how *wide* is it going to be?"

HENRY E. LEABO

SLOBBERY CLOSE CALL

A 3-yr.-old boy was crying bitterly in a parking lot the other day. A large friendly dog had bounded up to him and licked his face and hands.

"Did he bite you?" I asked him.

"No," came his tearful reply, "but he tasted me."

R. N. BAUMAN

HE'S A MEATCOHOLIC?

A man was having coffee with a bunch of cronies when the talk around the table turned to divorce.

"Yeah," the man muttered sourly into his coffee cup, "I had to divorce my first wife."

His friends were then interested as to why.

"Well," explained the man, "she was a vegetarian, and one night I came home with hamburger on my breath."

DAN BENNETT

CONJECTURE '73

Tall blond beauty passing
by.
Shoulder length hair and
heels so-o-o high.
Could I guess, or would I
fail:
Is it female, or is it
male?

ROSE ANN PRICHARD

TAKE YOUR PICK

A little learning is a dangerous thing—
a little ignorance ain't so hot, either.

AL BERNSTEIN

BALM

A search through the annals of sports,
Including those centuries-old,
Reveals that no player of fame
Who took his defeat out of sorts
Was mollified when he was told,
"Remember, it's only a game."

WILLIAM WALDEN

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Some mothers who married their childhood sweethearts now have daughters who will probably marry their college roommates.

F. O. WALSH

FLASHLIGHT, ANYONE?

Candle-glowing tables add
To glamor and romance;
Dark and cozy alcoves shared
By teensters may enhance
The steadiness of Cupid's aim,
But such a dim retreat
Is not for me, an oldster, who
Can't see what there's to eat!

ADDISON H. HALLOCK

PSYCHE BLOW

Sticks and stones may break my bones,
but names can only give me an inferiority
complex.

DWIGHT ALLEN



"Your stocking has a run in it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

**NASA wanted a foolproof flashlight switch
going to the Moon on every manned mission**

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For 5 Years Or Your
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**BRILLIANT LIGHT WHEN YOU
NEED IT... POSITIVE...
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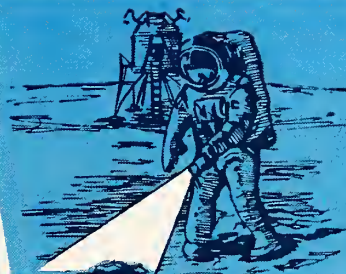
The most critical thing about our flashlight—or *any* flashlight—is that it works *when you need it!* But how long has your old flashlight been in a drawer, or in the glove compartment of your car? Can you be certain it will work on the next emergency? The truth is that up to now, flashlights rarely burn out from use ...instead the power drain on latent batteries weakens them so that in a relatively short time they become useless. **BUT NOW A STARTLING BREAK-THROUGH IN PORTABLE, EMERGENCY LIGHTING . . .** The Completely new, Command Module 5-Yr. Flashlight.

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electric shaver
that outshaves
a hand-honed
straight razor.
Then they keep it to
themselves. Until now!**



A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

Can you rightly blame him? For this professional instrument outshaves his hand-honed straight razor! You won't find it in stores. It's been a secret weapon of master barbers for years. It delivers a barber-close shave that lasts all day long. It does it faster and with less chance of irritation than a straight razor. That's why barbers use it on the toughest beards and the most sensitive skin.

Now the secret is out. A barber talked. We have it. The Oster Professional Electric Shaver.

Contoured Head— Like a Barber's Fingers

The design is a barber's dream. Technically, the shaving head design is called a "double arch contour," because it sets up whiskers just like a barber does with his fingers. It means you get every whisker at one pass—as clean as if you had drawn a hand-honed, surgically sharp, straight razor over your face.

4,000 Comb Traps— 152 Surgical Steel Edges

Four thousand comb-like perforations trap each whisker right at the skin line. Powerful 120-volt, 60-cycle motor drives the 152 surgical-sharp cutting edges to make the toughest beard disappear magically—without the slightest irritation to even the most sensitive skin.

So Powerful, Whiskers Turn to Dust!

Open an ordinary electric shaver and you'll find bits and pieces of whisker. That's because these run-of-the-mill shavers hack and chop your beard. But the Oster Professional Electric Shaver operates at nearly twice the speed—on ordinary household AC current—and actually pulverizes whiskers into fine microscopic dust.

Separate Trimmer Other Great Features

No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

It all adds up to an amazing shaving experience. An electric shave that makes your face come cleaner than a hand-honed surgical steel barber's straight razor — and in a lot less time.

Expecting a hefty price tag? Forget it! The Oster Professional shaver was designed for barbers who don't go for expensive, unneeded frills. The price is regularly only \$22.98, complete with cleaning brush and head cover. And now, for a limited time only... the Oster Professional is yours to enjoy for only \$19.98 — a healthy \$3.00 saving!

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